FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 106 *2 June 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Commentary on Resumption of Geneva Arms Talks AA 1
    TASS Views Talks [Bogachev] AA 1
    Soltan Analysis AA 2
    Losev Comment AA 2
Soviet General Writes on Balance of Forces [Mikhaylov in Sofia TRUD 31 May] AA 4
TASS Views U.S. Naval Policy, Cites Lehman [Bogachev] AA 6
Blokhin Views Cambridge Antinuclear Forum [PRAVDA 21 May] AA 7
Radio Cites Trudeau on Arms Control, Linkage [Kondrashev] AA 9

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Demichev-Led Delegation Leaves for Prague BB 1
CEMA Food Commission Session Reported [IZVESTIYA 25 May] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Grigoryev Reviews Week's International Events [PRAVDA 30 May] CC 1
U.S. Stance at Versailles Conference Previewed [Nikolayev] CC 4
PRAVDA Carries Brezhnev Speech to Film Festival [26 May] (Comparison) CC 5

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

Conflict Parallels Imperialist War History [Stalbo in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 May] DD 1
U.S. Called Britain's 'Accomplice' in Conflict [Druzhinin] DD 3
Washington Hopes for U.S. Base in Falklands [Knyazev] DD 3
U.S. Aid Bolsters British Resolve in Dispute [Anichkin] DD 4

CHINA

Commentary on Visit of Senator Baker to China B 1
    Preview of Trip B 1
    Korolev Analysis B 1
Musin on Soviet-Chinese Relations B 2
Alekseyev on Background of Boundary Issue B 3
RPP on Beijing's Stand on Taiwan Issue [Glebov] B 4
Commentary on Zhao Ziyang Trip to Japan B 4
    Trip Preview [Chalin] B 5
    Zhao Remarks Scored [Shakov] B 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Suzuki-Zhao 31 May Talks 'Arouse Anxiety' [Vykhukhalev] C 1
Gromyko Meets With Japanese Ambassador 1 June C 1
Tyazhelnikov, Kovalenko Return From Japan [PRAVDA 19 May] C 2
PRAVDA: Korea's Ho Tam Stops Over in Moscow [27 May] C 2
Moscow Gorkom Leader Heads Delegation to DPRK C 2
PRAVDA Cites DPRK Memo on U.S.-Korean Treaty [25 May] C 2
TRUD Coverage of Mongolian TU Congress [Kolchanov, 20 May] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Commentary on Arrest of British Subject in DRA D 1
IZVESTIYA: West Uses Dushmans Against Iran, DRA [Rostarchuk, 21 May] D 1
IZVESTIYA Examines PRC-Indian Talks Stalemate [Agafonov, 25 May] D 2
Tikhonov Receives Indian Newspaper Editor D 3
PRAVDA Reports Karmal's 14 May TV Appearance [15 May] (Comparison) D 4
Briefs: Delegation Meets Ghandi; Soviet-Indian Symposium; Aid to Indian Refinery D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Brezhnev, Le Duan Meet in Cordial Atmosphere E 1
Plans for Kampuchea Coalition Failing E 2
    Zhuravlev Article [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 May] E 2
    Agafonov Commentary [IZVESTIYA 21 May] E 2
Briefs: Economic Talks With Philippines E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Husak Arrival, Talks in Moscow F 1
    Brezhnev Greets Husak F 1
    TV Coverage of Arrival F 1
    Talks Commence F 2
    Mausoleum Visit F 3
PRAVDA Cites Polish Paper's Attack on KPN [26 May] F 3
TASS Cites Polish Paper on Links With USSR F 5
PRAVDA Notes Increase in Polish Coal Output [Losoto, 26 May] F 6
Gromyko Congratulates Romanian Foreign Minister [PRAVDA 27 May] F 6
Tikhonov Congratulates New Romanian Premier [PRAVDA 26 May] F 6
Gromyko Meets With Hungarian Ambassador F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Conclusion of Austrian President's USSR Visit G 1
    Rashidov Attends Luncheon G 1
    Kirchshlaeger Departs Tashkent G 1
    Visit Ends G 1
    Kirchschlaeger Comments G 1
    TASS Reports Communique G 1
USSR Will Buy More Austrian Goods in 1983-84 [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG 28 May] G 3

- Commentary on Spain's Joining NATO G 3
  - Spanish Opposition Viewed [Kamynin in IZVESTIYA 28 May] G 3
  - TASS Analysis G 5
  - Radio Comments G 6
  - PRAVDA Editorial [1 Jun] G 6
- Soviet Paper Views FRG-USSR 1972 Treaty [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Jun] G 7
- Journalist Quizzed on German Reunification [Rome L'ESPRESSO 23 May] G 8
- Provisions for FRG Arms Exports Criticized [Ostrogorskiy] G 9
- TASS Reports on CPSU-Belgian CP Talks in Moscow G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Confrontation Front Ministers Meet in Algiers [PRAVDA 26 May] H 1
- CPSU-Algerian Party Delegations Hold Talks H 1
  - Yala Departs 1 Jun H 2
- Baybakov, Algerian Minister Discuss Water Projects [PRAVDA 27 May] H 2
- Aliyev Receives Jordanian Friendship Delegation H 2
  - 'Arar Visit Details [Amman AR-RA'Y 30 May] H 3
- Briefs: Ambassador in Iran H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- Gen Yepishev Visits Mozambique Installations [Maputo] J 1
- U.S. Nuclear Cooperation With RSA Assessed [Pomerantsev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN] J 1
- Mounting Tension in Chad, Habre Actions Noted J 1
- Foreign Ministry Marks Africa Liberation Day [PRAVDA 25 May] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

- Gromyko Receives Newly Appointed Mexican Envoy K 1
- Argentine CP Workers Visit to USSR Continues [PRAVDA 27 May] K 1
- Officials Attend Argentine Embassy Reception [IZVESTIYA 26 May] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Comparison of PRAVDA Article on Food Program R 1
- CPSU CC Holds News Conference on Food Program [PRAVDA 27 May] R 1
- Activities of Party, Government Leaders R 2
  - Grishin Report on Food Program R 2
  - Grishin, Romanov Appearances R 2
  - Romanov Tour [LENINGRADKSKAYA PRAVDA 20 May] R 3
  - Tikhonov, Arkhiopov at Exhibit R 3
  - Chernenko, Others on Guards Day R 3
  - Rashidov at Monument Unveiling R 4
  - Rashidov at Fergana Meeting R 4
  - Solomentsev at Knowledge Society R 4
  - Dolgikh at Chemistry Meeting R 5
  - Officials at Moldavian Fete R 5

- Further on 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress R 5
  - Proceedings 21 May [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 22 May] R 5
  - Central Committee Elections [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 22 May] R 7
- Procuracy's 60th Anniversary Commemorated R 8
  - IZVESTIYA Article [Bazhenov, 8 May] R 8
  - Shishkov Talk R 9
  - Rekunkov Remarks R 10
- Disparity Noted in Siberian Workers' Facilities [Dedyukhin in IZVESTIYA 15 May] R 11
- Vinogradov Appointed RSFSR Foreign Minister R 11
- Tadzhik Soviet Views Ecology, Appoints Officials [Surkov in IZVESTIYA 20 May] R 11
- Uzbek Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Named R 12
- Grishin Attends Raykom Election Meeting [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 21 May] R 12

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

- Shevardnaze Views Regional Economic Planning [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 21] S 1
- Editor Outlines Future Energy Projects [Rumyantsev in Rome L'ESPRESSO 16 May] S 7
- Briefs: Tatar SSR Oil Extraction S 7

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

- Agricultural Developments for 24-30 May Reported T 1
- Data Released on Spring Sowing Progress T 3
  - 26 May Report T 3
  - Agriculture Official's Report [Nikitin] T 3
- Increase Noted in Kazakhstan Grain Production T 4
- RSFSR CSA Reports on Crop-Sowing Situation T 5
- Saratovskaya Oblast Grain Sales Pledge Reported [PRAVDA 23 May] T 5
- Moldavian Leader Describes Crop-Growing Plans T 5
- Fertilizer Supply Failures Pointed Out [Leontyeva in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 23 May] T 6
- Briefs: Food Program Brochure T 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

- Cosmos-1372 Earth Satellite Launched 1 June U 1
- Earth Tremor in Central Asia Reported U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

- IZVESTIYA Reviews Defense Minister Ustinov Book [22 May] V 1
- Shkadov Attends Military Related Events V 4
  - VUZ Panel Session [Garavskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 May] V 4
  - Procuracy Jubilee Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May] V 4

COMMENTARY ON RESUMPTION OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS

TASS Views Talks

LD041434 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 1 Jun 82

["Good Will Is the Earnest of Successful Talks" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun TASS -- The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to commence in Geneva on June 29 official talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

As is known, the process of the limitation and reduction of these arms was interrupted in its time by the U.S. administration on artificial pretexts totally unrelated to the talks.

In the programme of peace for the 1980's, set forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress last year, the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms holds the central place. Stressing that this question is becoming increasingly acute and urgent, the Soviet Union called on the United States not to create artificial obstacles for the SALT talks and to start them without delay. Proceeding from the need to block reliably all channels for the continuation of the arms race the Soviet Union proposed either to ban or to restrict to the maximum the creation of new types of strategic arms and expressed readiness to reach agreement on freezing such armaments as soon as the talks begin.

On the other hand, the Reagan administration that entered office in 1981, immediately declared the SALT II treaty to be "basically flawed" and stated its intention to agree to talks on the reduction of strategic arms only after the United States "restores military superiority over the USSR."

Later the White House constantly delayed the settlement of the question of the talks using the argument of "linking them with the Soviet Union's behaviour."

President Reagan's decision on the resumption of the talks on the limitation of strategic arms should be regarded as a step in the right direction.

One should hope that the agreement of the United States to the resumption of talks with the USSR is caused not by fleeting political considerations, as has been the case more than once in the past, not by foreign trips by various American leaders and their desire to look better in the eyes of the world public, but by sincere striving to stop the world from sliding down to nuclear catastrophe.

One should also welcome President Reagan's statement about his intention not to take actions capable of undermining the SALT II treaty. This cannot but be evaluated as an indirect admission of the erroneousness of the former assessments of this treaty by Washington. It is difficult not to agree with the American scientist, Nobel prize winner Glenn Seaborg who described Washington's refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty as a "tragic mistake" which created additional barriers on the way to reduce nuclear arsenals in the world and considerably complicated the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations and the situation in the world as a whole.

The good will of both sides, their readiness to stint no effort in achieving solutions taking into account the lawful interests of the partners are the prime condition of the success of any talks.

The Soviet Union is for talks that are conducted not to provide a cover for military preparations but with the aim of achieving concrete agreements acceptable to both sides and reducing the risk of military conflicts.

Soltan Analysis

LD011454 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow and Washington that Soviet-American talks to limit and reduce strategic armaments will start in Geneva on 29 June. An analysis from our commentator Yuriy Soltan:

The problem of reducing strategic nuclear arms is important for the whole of mankind. If it becomes possible to cut back the stocks of these most formidable, most destructive weapons, all people's stand to gain. Of course, the path to agreement is not easy. But agreement can be reached. Just recall past experience: I mean the conclusion in 1972 of a provisional Soviet-American agreement about some measures to limit strategic armaments, known as SALT I. Several years later the far-reaching SALT II treaty was signed — though it was not ratified, for which the United States is to blame. The success of that time was largely due to two factors. First, there was recognition of the really existing military parity and, second, there was observance of the principle of equality and equal security. These are still important factors. It is no less important today to have equal security, and the rough balance of strategic armaments has not changed either. One side has some 2,500 such carriers of such arms and the other has 2,300. There is even an advantage for the United States in the number of nuclear warheads.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to the coming talks. As soon as the Reagan administration took office, the Soviet Union proposed immediately resuming the dialogue Washington had suspended. The Soviet delegation will be going not empty-handed to Geneva. There is realization in the United States that we are ready for concrete agreement without any linkages on the substantial reduction in strategic armaments by both sides. The Soviet leaders believe it is important to retain all the positive things that were reached earlier in the course of years of work at the SALT talks. The Soviet stand is based on an assumption that it is necessary to close all avenues for a continued race in strategic arms in any form. To achieve this, the USSR suggests banning or limiting to the maximum by agreed parameters the development of new types of strategic weapons. The USSR is willing to agree about a freeze of such weapons by both sides as soon as the talks start.

It is also necessary that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union should take action that would lead to destabilizing the strategic situation. That would facilitate advancement at the talks. As President Leonid Brezhnev said on Monday in Moscow: We are for such talks that are conducted not to cover up military preparations but to achieve concrete agreements acceptable for both sides, agreements that would reduce the risk of military conflict. And we are also ready to respect and consider the lawful interests of our partners as much as we expect them to consider our natural and legitimate interests.

Losev Comment

LD020606 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to open official talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms on the 29th of this month. The Soviet delegation will be led by Ambassador Karpov and the American delegation by Ambassador Rowny. An official announcement issued in Moscow and Washington says that the two sides attach great significance to the talks. Here's commentary by Sergey Losev. He writes:

Speaking in the Kremlin, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, underlined that the Soviet Union was in favor of holding talks that would not cover up war preparations but would be aimed at reaching concrete agreement acceptable to both sides and reducing the risk of a military conflict.

The Soviet Union was prepared to take into account and respect the legitimate interests of its partner and expected its partner to respect its own natural and legitimate interests to the same degree.

Commenting on the Soviet leader's speech, the NBC has said that the Soviet Union made a promising statement on the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks. The United Press International emphasised that Leonid Brezhnev pledged to respect American interests at the talks with the United States on nuclear arms control. Having reserved priority for nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union is prepared to hold talks and reach agreement on the reduction of any type of arms systems, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. This principle is fully accounted for by the Soviet proposals which create a favorable atmosphere for fruitful negotiations.

The Soviet Union has always been in favor of a considerable reduction of strategic arms. It was not its fault that the SALT II treaty providing for such a considerable reduction has not become effective. This is the direct result of attempts by the American side to upset the existing military strategic balance and secure military superiority over the Soviet Union.

In his Memorial Day speech at Washington's Arlington Cemetery, President Reagan said that as far as the existing agreements on strategic arms were concerned, the United States would refrain from undermining them as long as the Soviet Union showed similar restraint. This is indeed indirect recognition that the policy of the United States administration, aimed at scrapping the Soviet-American agreements and undermining the groundwork of Soviet-American relations is a mistaken policy. After one and a half years have been wasted, the American President has declared that at the Soviet-American talks, the American side would press for a considerable reduction of arms. An analysis of the U.S. administration's stand reveals, however, that Washington would like to remove from the agenda of the talks the types of arms currently intensively developed by the Pentagon and among them, submarines, sea and air based missiles. The United States would like to secure the reduction of intercontinental ballistic missiles which make up the basis of the Soviet defences, while at the same time retain a free hand in developing more strategic arms. One is inevitably led to believe that Washington's stand is not aimed at seeking agreement but at ensuring conditions in which further efforts can be made to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Significantly, the national security memorandum which lines up the priorities of the American military-political strategy sponsored by the American Pentagon, indicates that the Reagan administration is unconditionally in favor of an unlimited arms buildup rather than a limitation of nuclear missiles.

The President's national security adviser described this program as the foundation of U.S. policy. Thomas Wicker said in an article in the New York TIMES that the comprehensive military directive of the Reagan administration, which is to determine U.S. military policy at least for 5 years, is a recipe for turning the unquiet Soviet-American relations into a merciless war of annihilation. The directive says a nuclear war is a necessity and that the United States can win a prolonged conflict with the Soviet Union. Thomas Wicker goes on to say that he would like to know how can this directive be brought into agreement with President Reagan's Memorial Day speech. One may add that not only Americans would like to know the answer to this question. All the indications are that the White House has so far been waving an olive branch with the sole aim of checking the tide of the antiwar movement mounting not only in Western Europe but in the United States as well.

SOVIET GENERAL WRITES ON BALANCE OF FORCES

AU011715 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 31 May 82 p 3

[Article written specially for the daily TRUD by Maj Gen Konstantin Mikhaylov, expert at the USSR Ministry of Defense: "The Truth about the Balance of Forces" -- "An Analysis of the NATO and Warsaw Pact Military Potential" -- "What Is the Purpose of False Myths?"]

[Text] The FRG daily DIE WELT recently published excerpts from a special document prepared by NATO headquarters in Brussels, concentrating upon the effort to prove that the Warsaw Pact Organization has great superiority over NATO in the military and all other sectors, and that no blance of forces whatsoever exists between East and West in the military sector. On this occasion Maj Gen Konstantin Mikhaylov, expert from the USSR Ministry of Defense, comments as follows on the existing balance of forces in the military sector between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization:

The practical and realistic proposals submitted by the Soviet Union, aimed at preventing nuclear war as well as at consolidating detente, are gaining increasing support in Western Europe.

This prospect, however, is in obvious contradiction with Washington's policy and with that of some of its West European NATO partners. In order to justify the plans on "additional rearmament" of this organization, in order to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-countries, as well as in order to alleviate the intensivity of the antiwar movement in their own countries, these NATO forces continue to exploit the utterly false myth about a "Soviet military threat" which was unmasked long ago. As the announcement made in the newspaper DIE WELT reveals, a similar goal is pursued by the "recent studies" of NATO experts on the balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization in the military sector.

Let us take the assertion about some kind of USSR superioirty in nuclear medium range weapons. In Europe, the Soviet arms of this type, this is to say missile and aircraft delivery means [avionositeli] of 1,000 km range, were deployed in the past as counteraction to the nuclear means forward based by the United States, as well as to the respective types of weapons owned by the UK and France. Today, each side has approximately 1,000 units of these types of weapons. Western propaganda was unable to deny the fact that for many years, the Soviet Union not only failed to increase its medium range missiles, but has even reduced their total number within the framework of the exchange of outdated SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, while for each new missile, 1-2 old ones are being eliminated.

People in the West often claim that NATO has no such type of missile. This is not true. As early as before the SS-20 missiles produced by the Soviet Union appeared, the NATO Organization deployed and still maintains about 200 missiles of the same type produced in Britain and France.

We should not fail to mention that the West is planning to increase its nuclear potential of medium range missiles in the eighties, among other things by means of the considerable threefold increase of warheads of French and British missiles. Similar types of weapons have been perfected in the United States and forwarded. Even under such circumstances, however, the Soviet Union takes resolute steps to stabilize the situation in Europe. This is confirmed by the one-sided moratoruium which was announced and by the one-sided reduction of certain amounts of Soviet medium range missiles.

NATO representatives are again referring to the alleged existing superiority of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact members over the United States and NATO in the sector of tanks, divisions, aircraft and certain other types of arms. Manipulation with existing figures is obvious in this case as well.

It is true that the Soviet Union has greater numbers of ground force divisions than the United States. This general superiority, however, is justified by the geographical and strategic position of the USSR and by the necessity of keeping a balance of forces not only in Europe, but also in other areas around its borders.

As to the most important aspect of the balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization, from the point of view of establishing this balance, the picture is quite unmistakable. In Europe, 89 NATO divisions in a state of fighting capacity are facing 78 such division belonging to the Warsaw Pact forces. In addition to this, the number of their personnel is much lower than that of NATO. The data about the number of military personnel in the armed forces of both sides also shows an approximate balance of forces. This was confirmed during the exchange of figures and data during the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Thus NATO has 991,000 men stationed in Europe and the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization a total of 979,000 men.

The attempt to prove the "smashing" superiority of Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization tanks does not withstand criticism either. There are 25,000 tanks in the Warsaw Pact member-countires, while there are 24,000 in the NATO member countires. This is a minimal difference. In addition to this, we must remember that according to former U.S. Defense Secretaries Schlesinger and McNamara, as well as according to the present Pentagon leader, the United States does not consider it necessary to strive for a 1 to 1 correlation in the tank sector, because it relies on its greater number of antitank weapons.

The balance of Warsaw Pact and NATO forces in tactical aviation has also been confirmed. Having a slightly greater quantity of fighter aircraft, the correlation being 1.2 to 1, the Warsaw Pact forces are three times inferior to NATO as regards the quantity of ammunition with which these aircrafts are equipped, and are almost doubly inferior as regards hilicopters. Regardless of NATO's superiority in the field of fighter aircraft, the Soviet Union by no means makes such a fuss about the problem, as people in the West make about the so-called "tank menace" about which they talk so much.

NATO experts are also the authors of new insinuations about the balance of naval forces of both sides. It is known that combat units represent the backbone of U.S. and NATO naval forces, and that they have 25 aircraft carriers and ships capable of carrying aircraft, 20 of which belong to the United States. The fleets of the U.S. and the other NATO member-states have almost three times as many battleships, cruisers, destroyers and missle frigates as the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The Soviet Union has only two ships capable of transporting aircraft, which are mostly destined for fighting submarines. The navies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, as a whole, are equipped with a greater number of small surface ships with a restricted range of action, mostly intended to protect and defend their native shores.

Commonsense should tell those who are making NATO policy that it is high time to give up attempts to prove things that cannot be proved. They should concentrate their efforts not on concocting new forgeries, but on finding solutions leading toward a limitation and restriction of military arsenals, and toward real disarmament.

Unfortunately, the NATO member-countries and the United States, above all, are undermining and paralyzing the negotiations, whose goal not only is to limit but even to stop rearmament as a whole, to reduce the level of military confrontation of the two military-political blocs, and as a result of all this to alleviate the danger of war.

TASS VIEWS U.S. NAVAL POLICY, CITES LEHMAN

LD271806 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 27 May 82

["Two Approaches to Naval Problems" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator on military matters Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May TASS -- Deceit is now very popular in Washington's military establishment. The Pentagon's spokesmen deceive one another and deceieve their people, their allies. The most absurd inventions are often put into circulation while on the next day reference is made to them already as to an established fact. In this avalanche of lies pride of place is given to the myth about the "Soviet superiority" almost in every type of weaponry and service arm has become the main "argument" of the present U.S. administration when substantiating its plans of preparations for nuclear war.

It is typical that in conducting this propaganda campaign the Pentagon representatives do not care much about making ends meet in their statements. Depending on the audience and the immediate interests of the heads of the military establishment they switch from unrestrained bragging about the American military might to cries about the "hopeless lag" of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Especially amazing zigzags in their assessments of the alignment of forces between the USSR and the USA are made by representatives of the U.S. Department of the Navy.

Only a few months ago they sounded the alarm about a possible disruption of the balance between the Soviet and American navies, while now they are trying to scare the American man in the street with the prospect of a U.S. "defeat" in a naval war with the USSR.

Several days ago the Pentagon organised a new "leak" of classified information contained in a report on the administration's first full guidelines concerning defence. In this report the U.S. secretary of defence, using the "Soviet military threat" as a pretext, sets forth new demands to expand the range of tasks of the U.S. Navy in preparations for nuclear war in the period from 1984 to 1988 with a corresponding increase of military allocations. The plan aims in particular at the attainment of U.S. military superiority in the seas and oceans.

Washington's raving plans were publicly outlined by the U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman. He stated that the aim of the present administration is to create a great navy which could simultaneously operate in various parts of the world -- in the Far and Middle East, in the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Ocean, in the North and South Atlantic, in the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas, in the eastern areas of the Pacific and also on sea lanes rounding Africa.

Lehman also called for the creation of an American "preemptive strike" potential and for ensuring the possibility of blockading any state in the Caribbean.

The Pentagon's new plans show that the United States refuses to display the necessary restraint in military activity, at the time when the Soviet Union proposes to reach agreement on the mutual limitation of the activities of the navies of the two confronting blocs Washington has set course at the further intensification of the arms race on the seas and oceans.

In these conditions the world public again calls on Washington to discuss the Soviet proposals to withdraw missile-carrying submarines from the present vast areas patrolled by them, to restrict their sailing by mutually agreed limits, to spread confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially to those areas through which busy sea lanes pass.

The peoples of the whole world, including the people of the United States, are interested in a positive solution of this problem.

BLOKHIN VIEWS CAMBRIDGE ANTINUCLEAR FORUM

PM251425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 4

[Academician N. Blokhin article: "To Prevent the 'Final Epidemic':"]

[Text] It is now 6 weeks since we medics from 31 countries concluded our debates in the old British university center of Cambridge. Our congress, "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" -- the second such congress -- adopted a number of documents. Among them, there was one that attracted universal attention -- the "appeal to Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President R. Reagan." "The imperative of the time," the appeal said, "is to exclude the very idea of using nuclear weapons in any form and on any scale. Nuclear weapons must ultimately be destroyed before they destroy people."

Those two sentences express the essence of the Cambridge meeting and explain simply and categorically the need for contacts among and united efforts by physicians -- representatives of one of the most humane professions on earth. It is precisely the scale of the danger hanging over mankind and the irretrievability of the calamity if it is allowed to erupt that made the delegates appeal to the leaders of the two major states bearing a special responsibility for the fate of peace.

The Cambridge debates, which were permeated not only by concern at the increased complexity of the international situation but also by the light of hope of a victory of commonsense, did not start from scratch. The congress has a history. This dates back to the eve of the eighties, when American medics, mostly from Harvard University, worried by the growing threat of nuclear conflict, sent a letter to L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter. The scientists received one reply -- from Moscow. The Soviet leader sent them a friendly letter wishing success in the physicians' struggle against the nuclear threat.

Soviet medics soon established contact with their American colleagues. Prof B. Lawn of Harvard University came to Moscow. Even the first conversations showed that, despite the difference between political convictions, the Soviet and American initiators of the movement had reached the conclusion, on the basis of their knowledge of the possible consequences of nuclear war, that physicians cannot remain silent and stay on the sidelines when it comes to preserving the life and health of hundreds of millions of people.

Another meeting between the two countries' physicians was held in 1980 in Geneva. At the meeting it was agreed to hold the first "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" congress. The very title of the forum showed that it had become multilateral, not bilateral. The congress, held on American soil in March 1981, brought together physicians from 11 states. Its sessions were businesslike and constructive. Two well-known cardiologists were elected cochairmen of the forum -- B. Lawn and the Soviet academician Ye. I. Chazov.

The Soviet scientists prepared carefully for the second congress. The Academy of Medical Sciences Presidium set up a "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" standing committee. Several commissions operated within its framework, their task being to carry out research on the consequences of nuclear war. Thus the first steps were taken.

The Cambridge congress provided many valuable lessons. In particular, it confirmed that there can be no "limited" nuclear war and that any conflict involving the use of nuclear missile weapons which arose would bring in its wake a sinister chain [of events] leading to global disaster.

Even at the very beginning nuclear war would bring incalculable calamities.

Whereas in all the years of World War II our country, which sustained the greatest losses, sacrificed 20 million human lives to the Moloch of War, nowadays the number of victims on the territory of countries taking part in a conflict would increase many times over in a matter of hours.

Of course, not all the residents of the cities against which nuclear strikes would be aimed would be killed. Some of them would survive. But who would venture to calculate how many wounds, burns and cases of radiation injury there would be! In a city with a population of 1 million, so specialists believe, hundreds of thousands of people would die in the first instant of a nuclear explosion. The remaining people would suffer to a considerable extent, and you could scarcely describe as fortunate those who escaped death or direct injury but were exposed to radiation. The survivors would be threatened by the increased incidence of leucosis and by other types of cancerous diseases and their productive organs would be disrupted -- the consequence would be the birth of defective children. Finally, there are points that have not yet been investigated. For instance, if the earth's ozone layer were upset, how would life continue without it on our planet and wouldn't death occur as a result of hard ultraviolet radiation?

The world's physicians discussed all this in Cambridge with complete competence, multiplied by humane feelings. One of the most active members of the Pugwash Movement -- the British Professor J. Rotblat -- declared that all the talk of "limited" nuclear war was absolute nonsense because such a war would inevitably spread to other continents. The speech of West Germany's Prof H. Richter was analytical. The accelerating arms race and and the resultant increase in the threat of a nuclear conflict, he said, are having a demoralizing impact on the population of the West European countries. At the same time feelings of protest are intensifying, especially among young people, and are leading to a new upsurge in the peace movement.

British Professor (j.) Fielding, leader of the Cambridge congress organizing committee, gave a well-reasoned explanation of Europeans' desire to combat the nuclear threat. Europe today is the focus of the ever-increasing danger of nuclear conflict, he said, the threat of which is particularly intensifying as a result of the plans to deploy new types of nuclear missile weapons on our continent. Nuclear conflict in so densely populated a region would have catastrophic consequences for tens of millions of peaceful inhabitants. In Britain, for instance, there is no military target against which a nuclear strike could be delivered without killing huge masses of the civilian population.

Of course, the congress participants were not linked by political unity -- they represent a pretty heterogeneous conglomerate in terms of their ideological views. However, their stance on the main issue for the sake of which the physicians from different countries assembled in Cambridge was formulated in a precise and principled fashion. The speech by the congress cochairman, American Professor B. Lawn, was also like that. The nuclear war that is threatening mankind, he declared from the platform of the forum, is today the chief health problem since it is a case of a "final epidemic" for which the only medicine can be prevention. In the face of this threat physicians have a moral obligation to pool their efforts to ensure that their voice is heard.

The congress participants declared: The movement of physicians for the prevention of nuclear war must be expanded. The first congress had 11 participating countries, but the figure in Cambridge reached 31. The time has come to formalize the physicians' movement as a permanent organization -- with rules and working organs -- and also to expand its professional framework.

The delegates to the second congress unanimously adopted the following documents: "Appeal to Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President R. Reagan," "Appeal to the participants in the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament," "Appeal to the WHO" and "Appeal to the physicians of Europe."

Physicians' stance is becoming increasingly active. They are aware that it is necessary for the public to really influence world events, otherwise disaster may erupt. It was precisely this aspect that L.I. Brezhnev pointed to in his reply to the Cambridge forum's appeal: "The warnings and views coming from medical scientists and physicians seem to me to deserve the most serious consideration. You are concerned for people's health and lives and you view the actions of states and their representatives from that angle."

I think the thrust of states' policy is nowhere shown in such sharp relief as it is on the issue of removing the threat of nuclear war from mankind. We Soviet physicians, like all our compatriots, are proud of our state's clear and humane position on questions of war and peace and on eliminating a world nuclear holocaust -- a position reaffirmed with new force in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Komsomol congress.

RADIO CITES TRUDEAU ON ARMS CONTROL, LINKAGE

LD290406 Moscow In English to North America 2200 GMT 28 May 82

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA's Vladislav Kondrashev]

[Text] Addressing the graduates of Notre Dame University in Indiana, the Canadian Premier, Pierre Trudeau, said that America's allies in NATO must not only see their duty as supporting the policy of the United States' administration. They had every right to make sure that the United States took their interests into account too.

Western summits in Versailles and Bonn are drawing closer and the Canadian premier and other Western leaders are seeking diplomatic and not quite diplomatic ways to express their disagreement in advance with the policies of the administration in Washington.

Addressing the American audience, Mr Trudeau said it was the duty of Canadians, as America's friends, to hold a mirror for the United States to look into. He expressed what he termed unprecedented concern at Washington's pronouncements on the chances to survive a nuclear war and freedom to first strike. [word order as heard] He said he was also concerned at the absence of a dialogue between Moscow and Washington and the fact that there was becoming increasingly isolated from each other, while the arms race went on. Mr Trudeau also gave Notre Dame graduates and a few of the American leaders a piece of advice that perhaps should have been listed first. He pointed out that the Soviet Union should be recognized as a world power that has its own strategic interests and is sufficiently strong to defend them. Only on the basis of such recognition could understanding be reached on arms reduction.

The Canadian premier said success at the arms control talks was the supreme objective and gave a warning that attempts to secure one-sided advantages were dangerous, just as the attempts to link arms control talks with other issues.

There is no reason to doubt the Canadian premier's commitment to partnership with the United States but his speech clearly reflected strong misgivings about the sanity of Washington's policy. President Carter linked nuclear arms control to human rights and later on the Afghanistan. President Reagan linked the talks to Afghanistan and later on to Poland.

Now that the American President gave the go-ahead to the reumption of the SALT talks or, as he put it, (?START) talks, America's allies are still doubting the sincereity of Washington's stand.

According to Mr Reagan's proposals, the current asymmetry of the strategic forces of the two sides must be levelled out insofar as the disproportions that give the Soviet Union an advantage are concerned. According to him, land-based missiles are to be discussed while the disproportions that give the United States an advantage are to be further deepened. This concerns the strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles.

Washington would like to see the same asymetry in the process of the talks itself. This is clearly unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union proposed that the strategic arms of the two sides be frozen as soon as the talks between them get underway. The United States insists on modernizing its strategic arms as the talks go on in a bid to reach strategic superiority. This is the most dangerous kind of linkage.

Criticizing the United States administration's approach to disarmament, the former Vice President Mondale recalled an article published at the end of the sixties in which a group of liberal senators and he criticized plans for developing missiles with multiple warheads. The article said that the new missiles could lead to another senseless round of the arms race. Indeed they have proved right. Washington's attempts to secure an advantage over the Soviet Union brought no long-term results and what is more, the present American leadership is most afraid of Soviet lond-based missiles with multiple independently targetable warheads.

History repeats itself, sometimes as a tragedy, sometimes as a farce. But every new round of the arms race is no farce, for it is fraught with the deadly danger of an ultimate holocaust.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

LD010746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, left Moscow for Prague today to take part in the conference of ministers of culture of socialist countries. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

CEMA FOOD COMMISSION SESSION REPORTED

PM271417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Belgrade (TASS) -- The 38th session of the CEMA food industry standing commission was held in Belgrade from 18 through 21 May 1982. Delegations from the CEMA member countries as well as from the SFRY took part in it.

The commission's attention was focused on questions connected with preparing comprehensive measures for cooperation in improving the food supply to the CEMA members' populations. The commission session examined progress in the implementation of a number of measures of the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the agricultural and food industry spheres. It was deemed necessary to take measures to accelerate joint scientific and technical developments in the meat and canning industries.

The commission deemed it necessary to carry out joint work on forecasting the food industry's development for the period to the year 2000.

GRIGORYEV REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM011419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 82 p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] The world has viewed the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, held in Moscow, as certainly the most important of the events of the last week in May. The question discussed at the plenum -- on the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and measures to implement it -- would seem to be purely domestic. However, the plenum's proceedings and decisions and the report at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were an event of great international significance and resonance. The reports from Moscow have been greeted with the liveliest interest all over the world and have prompted much comment.

Of course, the comments have differed. The fact that Lenin's party is again showing specific concern for the good of the people sticks in the craw of the imperialist forces cranking up the arms race. The scope, strength and dynamism of the Soviet plans, which all the world can see, displeases them. Our foes are also irritated by the further revelation of the futility of the transatlantic hopes of undermining the Soviet economy. In a reference to these unsavory calculations, West Germany's WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU remarks that "attempts to exhaust the enemy by spurring on the arms race are doomed to failure."

The foreign reaction clearly shows that, from the international angle, the Food Program benefits the cause of peace. People of good will in all countries are inspired by the USSR's unvarying love of peace, which is reflected in this majestic plan. It is clear to everyone that the Soviet land needs the preservation of peace and the prevention of war in order to implement it.

However, a critical situation now prevails in the world. The arms race knows no bounds. The stockpiled military potentials are quite sufficient to scorch all our earth. Each new step in that direction multiplies the danger to peace. But in their hunt for the specter of military superiority certain U.S. and NATO circles are prepared to heap up mountains of new weapons of destruction instead of getting down to the destruction of weapons.

In these difficult conditions the CPSU and the Soviet state are persistently and purposefully continuing the struggle to implement the peace program for the eighties and the important new Soviet proposals for curtailing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. The USSR consistently advocates normal and mutually advantageous relations with all states.

One illustration of this is Soviet-Austrian cooperation. It is truly good-neighborly. This has been clearly shown by the talks held at the Kremlin during the official visit to our country by Austrian Federal President R. Kirchschlaeger.

The Soviet leader's speech at the dinner in honor of the distinguished guest evoked a great reaction. Foreign commentators emphasize that it impressively reflects that Soviet peace strategy. While giving priority to nuclear disarmament, the USSR is at the same time prepared to hold talks and to reach agreement on limiting and reducing any types and systems of weapons. Clearly, here, too, there can be only one principle -- equality and equal security. In particular, the new Soviet proposals take this fully into account. They create favorable opportunities for fruitful talks. The USSR will also promote in every possible way the success of the upcoming second UN General Assembly special commission on disarmament.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "While we soberly realize the anxieties the world is experiencing today, we are at the same time not inclined to lapse into feelings of pessimism. The present world situation can be changed for the better and the threat of war can be deflected."

Soviet people unanimously approve and support the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This has been vividly displayed once again in the course of the week of mass action for peace and against the nuclear threat held throughout the country.

Actions needed

The other day U.S. Vice President G. Bush made a curious admission. In his speech at Boston College he said, in particular: "Many people in the United States and, I suspect, quite a lot of people present here today do not believe that Ronald Reagan is interested in lessening and ultimately eliminating the nuclear threat." "This is extremely regrettable," the vice president complained and added, out of duty, "and it is untrue." Pentagon boss C. Weinberger similarly dissociated himself from "Americans' doubts' in a speech to the Massacuchesetts medical society.

Washington's self-justification is a noteworthy phenomenon. The sentiments of the majority of Americans have clearly reached the capital's corridors of power and are causing serious concern there.

Moreover, in the next few days the U.S. President is to travel to West Europe, where the American course of an arms race, "limited" nuclear war on European soil and the undermining of detente is meeting with indignation and resistance from the people's masses, which have become a political factor. A NATO conference at the level of heads of state and government is to be held in Bonn. Many circumstances indicate that it will proceed in the militarist spirit characteristic of the aggressive bloc. A peculiar NATO overture to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, you have to admit!

Clearly, all these circumstances are calculated by the American propaganda of "love of peace." But are mere verbal assurances enough?

Whether Washington wants this or not, in many respects the U.S. course is now on the test rig, so to speak: In Geneva, for instance, where the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe are underway. The honest, realistic, considered Soviet proposals on this problem are well known. If these were implemented, medium-range weapons in Europe would be reduced by a factor of more than three. The USSR is prepared to reach agreement on mutually acceptable figures and is also prepared for a larger reduction -- on a mutual basis of course. In order to help matters, our country has ceased deploying medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR, and, moreover, is reducing a considerable number of these missiles.

What about the United States? Judging by the many statments of its representatives, it is still clinging to the so-called "zero option," which is aimed at ensuring U.S. and NATO nuclear missile superiority in Europe. One way or another, the peoples will see whether the Americans intend merely to waste time in Geneva while they prepare to deploy their new missiles or whether they are going to show a desire to reach agreement.

The Western press has now begun to give intensive advance publicity to yet another "new initiative" by Washington which is intended, it is claimed, to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Well, history can show cases where the leaders of Western countries have displayed commonsense. However, the current American "initiatives," whether in the sphere of medium-range or strategic nuclear weapons, prove on closer examination to be couched in the same vein -- ensuring military superiority for the United States and NATO and damaging the security of the USSR and its allies. Moreover, adds the Boston-published CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Washington's moves -- from the "zero option" to the "new ideas on conventional armed forces in Europe" -- are designed, "official Washington believe, to turn the tide of the antinuclear movement in both the United States and West Europe."

Of course, it is not all that easy to do that. The Western press is writing a good deal about the contradictions within NATO, the different assessment of detente by Washington and the West European bloc members and the differences of approach to ensuring security in Europe. It is well known that massive transatlantic pressure was exerted on the allies by way of preparation for the meeting of the leading capitalist powers in Versailles and the NATO conference in Bonn, which are being held in early June. As a spokesman for the Washington administration categorically stated a few days ago, the West Europeans "have now had to adjust to our firm approach toward the USSR."

It is hard to say whether it is for these or for any other reasons, but people on the Rhine, for instance, are now making a whole list of demands of the Soviet Union, including that it accept the NATO "zero option" and Washington's ideas in the sphere of strategic armaments -- in other words, satisfy the American aspiration to military superiority. In recent weeks FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher has repeatedly spoken out in this vein. However, as even many Western experts admit, the aforementioned demands lead to an undermining of the existing balance of forces, to say nothing of a violation of the principle of equality and equal security. Why does Bonn refuse to see this, though it cannot complain about its vision? After all, it is not at a loss for words when it comes to American discount rates, which harm the FRG economy. But when it is a question not of commercial interests but of a truly fatal threat in the event of the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in the FRG -- a threat to peace in Europe and ultimately to the security of the FRG itself -- Bonn figures, seemingly losing their sense of reality, mostly go along with this dangerous plan. Moreover, they announce that the current Bonn budget earmarks "initial funds" for preparatory work for the deployment of the American Pershing II and cruise missiles. It is obviously for this purpose that people on the Rhine are continuing with propaganda of the "Soviet threat."

Nonetheless, the Bonn leaders are still having to justify the NATO "arms upgrading" decision in virtually every speech. Millions of West Germans are convinced that it is a fatal path. Just the other day the West German Labor Union Federation congress unanimously resolved in the name of 8 million members: "No new medium-range weapons must be deployed in Europe."

Although the White House, the Washington POST writes, is pinning considerable hopes on te President's trip to Europe, which begins in a few days, its staffers "are at the same time increasingly prey to grim forebodings." Massive antiwar demonstrations were held in West Europe in late May. Peoples everywhere are demanding not talk but specific action to end the nuclear arms race.

Falkland Prism

The Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) has been going on for almost 2 months now. Having embarked on a senseless and futile military adventure, M. Thatcher's government is fighting for a fragment of the former British colonial empire, to which there is no return. Either in war or in peace. The sides are publishing divergent data on losses. But losses there are, and considerable losses at that. Ships, planes, helicopters and, most importantly, people are being lost. British imperialism has turned a conflict that could and should have been settled through negotiation into a real war.

London's THE TIMES writes that "at the moment the Falklands factor has transformed political life in Britain." If the polls that are being published are to be believed, virtually the majority of Britons support their premier's inplacability and would be prepared to vote for the Conservatives in an election today. The shares of British military concerns have leaped upward. The military observer of the DAILY TELEGRAPH boasts that "the British Armed Forces are today in the forefront when it comes to accumulating experience of modern missile warfare." (Although it is well known that this experience has by no means been altogether happy for the British armada in the South Atlantic.)

The ballyhoo over the conflict will possibly help the Tory government distract Britons' attention from the country's ills. But for long? After all, you cannot eliminate the economic crisis or the massive unemployment by this means.

London's behavior seems to illustrate that, when they reveal their inability to solve internal problems, the most irrepressible imperialist circles show increasing aggressiveness and adventurism.

Would all this be possible without support and encouragement of London from the Washington administration? Definitely not. Were the American administration not pursuing aims of its own in this whole affair and seeking U.S. "military access" to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the situation would certainly have been different. However, the bogus mask of "honest broker" has long since fallen from Washington's face, and they have sided with its most complaisant NATO ally.

As often happens, imperialist policy is closing its eyes to the realities and making substantial miscalculations in its schemes. The course of events has again shown, for instance, how unreliable are the hopes pinned on force of arms, which largely determine the thinking of political circles in the leading NATO countries. Something that was first presented in the Western press as an easy outing for the British Navy in the South Atlantic has turned into a protracted conflict and heavy losses.

Irrespective of the outcome of the military operations, many Western observers believe, there are bound to be serious political consequences of the events that have been played out. "American political leadership in the Western Hemisphere has been dealt a serious blow by the decision to side with Britain," the New York TIMES writes. The West European countries, LIBERATION notes, are afraid that the EEC decision on economic sanctions against Buenos Aires "will still further deepen the rift that has arisen between them and Latin America."

Yes, it will clearly not be very easy for the Latin American peoples to forget the behavior of those who had previously proclaimed themselves to be their allies and friends. This is shown by the angry reaction to many Latin American countries both to the U.S. treachery and to EEC countries' sanctions.

There is now one more "hotspot" on the globe. International security in a large region is seriously threatened. Here too, the question of who created these circumstances is important. For NATO countries' leaders and propaganda are tirelessly brandishing the bugbear of the "Soviet military threat." But in the case of the conflict in the South Atlantic, too, life shows that the real threat to peace and the real war are created by the policy and actions of imperialism, of the main powers of the NATO bloc. And that fact is quite inescapable.

The bloodshed in the South Atlantic continues. Reason dictates the need for an immediate end to it and for a quest for the necessary settlement via negotiation.

U.S. STANCE AT VERSAILLES CONFERENCE PREVIEWED

LD011636 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 1 Jun 82

[By TASS economic observer Vladimir Nikolayev]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- The USSR has been supplying gas to Western Europe since 1968. In the past 13 years West European countries received from the USSR about 130 billion cubic metres of gas. Despite certain difficulties in the development of the gas industry in the USSR in some years, there was not a single case when the supply of gas to customers was stopped.

In the light of these facts it is surprising that ill-intentioned statements of representatives of the U.S. administration became more frequent in the recent days. The U.S. administration intends to take advantage of the regular meeting of the leaders of the seven biggest capitalist countries in Versailles to discuss, specifically, the question of East-West economic relations.

The statements of U.S. State Secretary Haig, of Secretary of the Treasury Regan make no secret what will be the nature of this discussion. The United States is going to make another attempt to impose on its partners the policy of curtailing commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to impose new discriminatory restrictions.

To justify its actions the United States advances one invented argument after another. It is now talked more and more often that the Soviet Union is, allegedly, unreliable as a business partner. This is vicious distortion of facts, indeed.

These days the U.S. press itself has been citing many examples of arbitrariness and muddle in the United States' foreign economic policy (just as, by the way, in the home economic policy). The attempts to "punish" the Soviet Union actually result in losses of many billions of dollars for American farmers and industrial companies who have lost profitable orders.

Practice shows that it is precisely the United States that is an unreliable partner. It lacks stability and continuity in the policy and every new administration makes costly experiments that entail great damage not only for the Americans but also for international trade as a whole.

Having undermined the United States' trade with the Soviet Union, trade which was never large in volume, the U.S. administration now expresses displeasure with West European partners which accoumt for about 60 per cent of the Soviet Union's trade with the West. The United States is particularly annoyed over the intention of West European countries to buy for their energy needs not coal from the United States but gas from the Soviet Union in return for their goods.

Heads of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade stressed many times that the USSR does not compel anyone to buy gas from it. Therefore doubts about economic expediency of purchases of gas from the USSR and speculation on the subject of an alleged "political danger" of this deal are clearly invented. The European countries have a mutually advantageous character and the United States' policy of embargo will not hamper the construction of a new pipeline for export of gas from Western Siberia.

The Soviet Union, being a reliable trading partner, unswervingly compiles with and will continue complying with obligations it has assumed and it expects the same approach from its Western partners.

As to the use by Soviet organizations of crediting which is the usual international practice, it is stressed in the Moscow banking circles that the entire system of the Soviet Union's commerical relations with foreign countries is based on a reliable solvency of the Soviet state, the solvency proved by decades which is steadily ensured by the entire economic might of the USSR.

PRAVDA CARRIES BREZHNEV SPEECH TO FILM FESTIVAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May carries on page 1 the text of Brezhnev's message to the Tashkent film festival. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the item published on page CC 2 of the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the sub-heading "Brezhnev Sends Greetings," and was found to have the following variations:

PRAVDA deletes paragraph 1 and substitutes the following: To the participants and guests of the seventh international film festival of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in Tashkent.

I cordially greet the participants and guests of the seventh international film festival in Tashkent and wish your meeting in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan complete success.

The last paragraph ends: ...conscience and goodness. PRAVDA then adds the following: I wish you new success and achievements.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

CONFLICT PARALLELS IMPERIALIST WAR HISTORY

PM271043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 82 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Naval Sciences Vice Adm K. Stalbo: "Tool of Expansion and Violence: The Imperialist Powers' Naval Forces in Local Wars and Conflicts"]

[Text] The British task force's invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) islands recalls the shameful pages of the history of so-called local wars which imperialism has waged in the postwar period. That is why it seems expedient to examine some features of the waging of these wars.

Aggressive local wars and conflicts are imperialism's constant attendants. In the postwar period alone there have been over 200 of them in the most diverse parts of the world -- in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and so forth. This fact has engendered the imperialist powers' extensive use of naval forces. They have always been used by neocolonialists as a "long stick."

Local wars are a specific form of imperialist employment of armed forces. The aggressor has technical superiority on his side and has the initiative in choosing the time and place of his attack. He operates without observing the universally recognized norms of international law.

In consideration of these factors, the foreign press has reported, the Pentagon has elaborated a special "strategy" which has been frequently (and as a rule unsuccessfully) tested in practice. With regard to naval forces it envisages the following basic provisions. Naval forces are used at all stages of a local war to give all-around support to their troops in resolving tasks on land fronts. Here it is surface ships and primarily aircraft carriers which are most widely involved.

The significance and prospects of the use of U.S. naval forces increase particularly in connection with the creation of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. The emergency transfer of large contingents of these forces and of military equipment to remote invasion areas is possible by air and by sea. But while aircraft have mobility on their side, the navy has on its side the possibility of transporting large masses of men, military equipment and freight.

The navy also retains the ability to land large forces on the territory of a victim of aggression. Here the navy is always in the front line of the invasion forces' tactical order of battle. During subsequent interventionist combat operations on land fronts the navy is used to build up strength by landing new contingents of troops and new landing forces, to supply air and artillery support for ground invasion troops, to deliver armaments and ammunition and to blockade the enemy coastline.

In accordance with the Pentagon's strategy, whose main provisions have also been adopted by the British command, the scale of operations and the size of troop contingents landed can be most varied and can be quite large-scale. Thus, during the Korean war in 1950 the 10th U.S. Army Corps landed in the region of Inchon. The landing was carried out and covered by about 300 ships and 500 aircraft.

The large grouping of U.S. and several other imperialist states' ships now concentrated in the Persian Gulf region includes amphibious (assault) forces. According to Western press reports they are ready to invade the territory of the region's sovereign states.

London is also operating in accordance with the same formulas now. Two aircraft carriers, a large number of warships of other classes, large emphibious forces and auxiliary ships (78 vessels in all) have been concentrated by the British command in the region of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It is on these combat resources, whose buildup is continuing. that the Conservative government is counting in the armed conflict with Argentina. For the first time in the history of local wars and conflicts, submarines, including nuclear submarines, are taking an active part in combat operations.

Western military theorists view air and artillery support from the sea as an important measure ensuring invasion troops' successful operations. Special hopes are pinned on this support in connection with the presence in U.S. and British fleets of forces sufficient for hitting virtually all targets on the territory of a victim of aggression.

As of 1 May British ships and aircraft have been intensively shelling and bombing the Argentine-occupied Falkland (Malvinas) Islands day and night, particularly at points where there are airfields, for instance the administrative center of Port Stanley (Puerto Argentino). In the atmosphere of militarist hysteria being stoked in Britain, calls are being heard from the most bellicose circles to bomb targets on Argentina's mainland territory as well.

Sea communications assume great significance in local wars. During the Korean and Vietnam wars about 7.5 million men and over 100 million tons of various freight were shipped by sea to the regions of fighting from the United States and U.S. bases in Japan and the Pacific.

In the Anglo-Argentine conflict the British Navy has to operate nearly 8,000 miles from home. This fact creates complex problems in supplying the squadron. It would be extraordinarily hard to resolve them even using the numerous auxiliary and merchant ships requisitioned by the government were it not for Washington's help. Washington made if possible for British ships, other vessels and aircraft to use its own military base on Ascension Island as a transit base and transshipment point approximately halfway along their route to the conflict region. Hundreds of British transport and other aircraft carrying ammunition, fuel and manpower have already landed on the island.

The theory developed by Washington of blockading the coastline and certain parts of the seas has implemented in practice by the U.S. Navy in the Korean and Vietnam wars and in conflicts in other parts of the world. London has also established a sea and air blockade of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, arbitrarily declaring vast expanses of the high seas closed to ships and aircraft of other countries. These actions, the USSR Foreign Ministry statement to the British ambassador to the USSR says, are blatantly at odds with the 1958 convention of the high seas.

The aim of the blockade, the London DAILY EXPRESS has written, is to fetter and weaken the Argentine troops on the island. The blockade, combined with intensive air attacks and shelling, was aimed at creating conditions for the large-scale operation to seize the islands which began on 21 May.

The open U.S. move to side with the neocolonialist course taken by the Conservative government greatly assisted the implementation of this operation. To control its forces in the South Atlantic, the British command has all the information, including intelligence, obtained by the U.S. satellite communications system and U.S. AWACS aircraft. The Western press has published reports of the readiness evinced by Washington, which is also pursuing its own imperial objectives in the conflict region, to supply Britain with a large quantity of various types of weapons and ammunition, including missiles.

The U.S. mass media have published Pentagon statements in the nature of "advice" and "recommendations" as to how the British task force command should act. For instance, the ABC Pentagon correspondent frankly stated that it was better to carry out the invasion of the islands "as soon as possible," otherwise the advent of winter with frosts and storms "will mean the suspension of all military operations."

All these acts of imperialist "solidarity" from Washington could not fail to push the British neocolonialists to expand the dangerous military confrontation in the South Atlantic.

It is perfectly obvious that the aggressor attaches exceptional significance to his naval forces in local wars. It is equally obvious, however, that whatever might these forces possess they cannot secure a definitive victory. To all appearances this is realized by Western military theorists, who do not rule out the likelihood of the involvement even of strategic forces in "limited" wars.

Already, at the initial stage of hostilities, in their attacks on the Argentine troops' positions on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands the British have used not only the Harrier aircraft based on their aircraft carriers but also Vulcan strategic bombers. Here, too, they were following the example of their transatlantic partners. In the aggressive war against Vietnam the U.S. interventionists used B-52 strategic bombers.

The adventurism of the aggressor's strategy in local wars consist of the fact that he builds his calculations on his superiority over his adversary in the military-technical respect without considering or else underrating the importance of political, moral and other important factors. Despite the interventionists' use of large forces and modern combat facilities, and sometimes barbarous types of weapons like chemical weapons, despite the use of the most refined methods of total piracy, in the large and protracted local wars of the postwar period — in Korea, the Indochina countries and Angola, that is, where the people have resolutely risen in defense of their freedom and independence -- the aggression has ended in ignominious failure.

U.S. CALLED BRITAIN'S 'ACCOMPLICE' IN CONFLICT

LD282140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast: Washington dispatch by Aleksandr Druzhinin]

[Text] Now that the British colonizers are trying to seize the Falkland — or as the Argentines call them, Malvinas -- Islands by force of arms, it is being asserted in official U.S. circles that the United States is pursuing a policy of complete noninterference. Washington will help neither side, say the White House and the State Department, flatly refusing to even discuss the numerous reports that Britain has asked the United States for military aid. But what they don't want to talk about at the State Department is being widely commented on these days by the U.S. press and television. According to information received by NBC television, the United States is already giving its British NATO partner not a little military assistance. At air bases in Florida, midair refuelling aircraft stand ready to support the operations of the British Air Force in the South Atlantic.

There is no doubt at all that without U.S. political and military support, the British colonizers would never have embarked on their aggression against Argentina. By giving that support, Washington is thus acting as a direct accomplice of the aggressor, and fully shares with them responsibility for the serious threat to international peace and security.

WASHINGTON HOPES FOR U.S. BASE IN FALKLANDS

LD311656 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 31 May 82

[By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 31 May, TASS — Blessed by London, the United States will actually occupy the Malvinas Islands, the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO wrote on Sunday.

This declaration by the influential Latin American press body reveals the Washington diplomacy's chief objective in the South Atlantic -- to use the present Anglo-Argentine conflict to establish U.S. military domination over the strategically important part of the Atlantic Ocean. Rendering active assistance to the British troops in seizing the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Washington hopes to turn them into a large base for its armed forces. According to the Pentagon strategists, they will thus be able to control the major international sea lanes.

As the British aggression in the South Atlantic escalates, Washington's unseemly role in the universal peace-endangering conflict is becoming increasingly more obvious.

The U.S. extensive military support for the British interventionists exposed in the eyes of the Latin American countries the real price of the White House's hypocritical assertions about "defence of the Western Hemisphere" -- at a decisive moment the United States not only refused to help one of the states of the continent, but also openly sided with the aggressor.

It is no accident that Argentina's Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez directly pointed out the United States responsibility for the continued bloodshed in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands in his speech at an emergency consultative meeting of the foreign ministers from the Organisation of American States. The meeting's resolution, demanding an immediate cessation of American military aid to the British interventionists and an end to the anti-Argentine sanctions, is vivid evidence of the whole of Latin America's emphatic condemnation of Washington's policy of connivance with the aggressor.

U.S. AID BOLSTERS BRITISH RESOLVE IN DISPUTE

LD290327 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 May 82

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Text] The situation in the South Atlantic is becoming increasingly tense. The conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands, or Malvinas, has deteriorated into a local war. Both sides have reported heavy casualties in men and hardware.

Indeed, the Falklands conflict is rapidly assuming the scale of a war, not an armed clash. The British armed invasion of the islands is a serious threat to peace and security. It is contrary to the UN Charter and the basic rules of international law. Britain has blocked the Irish resolution at the Security Council, which provided for a 72-hour cease-fire, during which the UN secretary general was to have found ways of extending it on a basis acceptable to both sides. Britain said bluntly it would not accept cease-fire agreement.

Britain's resolve is explained by the unconditional support extended to it by the United States. The government in London was sure of American support as soon as the conflict broke out and later, when Washington began its mediatory mission, London was perfectly aware that the United States would not take a disinterested or impartial stand on the crisis. American mediation amounted to complicity with Britain. The United States has taken off where Britain left [as heard] on many occasions in the past. When the United States said it wanted the island of Diego Garcia to build a major military facility, Britain promptly ousted the population of the island. The Americans now have their military base on Diego Garcia.

Britain claims that its action was taken in response to the Argentine move to establish its sovereignty over the Falklands. Now one must not forget that Britain took over the islands by force in the 19th century. Britain's action stems from its government's imperial ambition to show great power might and restore colonial status to the islands that one day were part of the British empire.

How long will the conflict last? Its course so far dictates the need for vigorous efforts to find a peace formula. The British Government has begun to lose support within the country. An atmosphere of chauvinism cannot be there all the time. Combat action in the South Atlantic has cost Britain nearly 1 billion pounds. Britain is sustaining heavy losses. What for? The government has failed to answer this question. London cannot expect its allies in Western Europe to support it for long. At any rate, Ireland and Italy have refused to support sanctions against Argentina. Indeed, the British standing within the EEC has been a controversial issue and in such a situation Britain can hardly count on sustained support.

The bloodshed on the Falklands must be stopped. Urgent action must be taken to settle the Anglo-Argentine crisis through negotiations and the United Nations has an important role to play in this.

COMMENTARY ON VISIT OF SENATOR BAKER TO CHINA

Preview of Trip

LD291734 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Washington, 29 May, TASS -- Republican majority leader in the U.S. Senate Howard Baker has left for Beijing. His visit has been undertaken on the advice of State Secretary Haig, to deliver to the chinese leaders a personal message from President Reagan.

Talking to journalists before his departure, Baker said he was confident that the American-Chinese normalisation process started in 1972 would develop intensively. He said U.S. efforts were aimed at building a partnership of common interests. He did not specify, however, that the "community of interests" between U.S. imperialists and Beijing is based exclusively on their rabid anti-Sovietism.

The senator admitted at the same time that his visit was being undertaken during a sensitive period in the U.S.-Chinese relations, due to a U.S. Congress decision to approve the sale of 60 million dollars' worth of American military hardware to Taiwan. Observers believe that the senator will try, as has tried Vice-President Bush who has also visited Beijing recently, to reassure Beijing without renouncing, however, the U.S. policy of "two Chinas". Another proof of this policy lies in the fact that simultaneously with the Baker visit another influential Republican congressman, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Barry Goldwater has flown off to Taiwan.

Korolev Analysis

OW020445 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Korolev commentary: "Why Has U.S. Senator Baker Gone to Beijing?"]

[Text] Howard Baker, U.S. Senate Republican majority leader, is visiting Beijing. In this connection, station commentator Korolev writes:

Less than a month after U.S. Vice President Bush visited Beijing, Baker has arrived in China. The issue of U.S. arms supplies for Taiwan will be the central topic for the talks between Baker and Chinese leaders as it was for the talks between Bush and Chinese leaders. This issue seems to be the root cause of the present dispute between the United States and China.

Since the founding of the PRC, Taiwan, part of China's territory grabbed by the United States, has been one of its important political and military strategic base in the Far East. The U.S. administration officials have provided and are providing aid for the Taiwan regime, including military aid. The normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing has not brought about any change in this situation. For example, shortly after Bush's recent visit to Beijing, the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution on selling $60 million worth of military equipment and military-related spare parts to Taiwan. Beijing criticized this action as an interference in China's internal affairs and an encroachment on its sovereignty because Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory.

However, Washington holds that Beijing has only pretended to fly into a rage over this. After concluding his talks with Chinese leaders, Bush said that he was optimistic about continuing to hold talks. He also said that developments would be made in U.S.-Chinese relations in the future. This is of course not accidental. The present visit of the U.S. Senate Republican majority leader to Beijing bears testimony to Bush's remarks.

The French paper LIBERATION bluntly pointed out that both Washington and Beijing are trying in every possible way to continue their cooperation. What is the basis for this conclusion? Political observers hold that Beijing has linked realizing its plans closely with obtaining U.S. economic and military aid. However, the parallel actions of Beijing and Washington in the international arena are so far away from each other that there is no room for maneuvering. As for Washington, it hopes to tie Beijing more closely to its policy.

Deals are being made between Beijing and Washington. Neither Beijing nor Washington wants to endanger their partnership, which has manifested itself particularly clearly in Asia. The basis for this partnership is that both Washington and Beijing have been trying, by hook or by crook, to impose their will on other countries so that those countries will be under their influence. For example, Beijing invaded Vietnam in 1979. Didn't Beijing try to prove this point with the invasion? China obviously attacked Vietnam with Washington's endorsement. The Washington and Beijing ruling cliques are making concerted efforts to carry out subversive activities against the Kampuchean and Afghan people who have chosen to take the road of true independence and social progress. This also bears testimony to this point.

MUSIN ON SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

OW272322 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 27 May 82

[Musin: "Treasure and Develop Good-Neighborly Relations" -- 24th of series entitled "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] The complete history of Soviet-Chinese relations proves that the Soviet Union has never implemented any China policies which are hostile to the interests of the Chinese people. On the contrary, the Chinese people felt the moral and political support from the Soviet people and government and obtained military, economic, technical and other assistance from their northern neighbor during various stages of their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and during the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war long before the founding of the People's Republic of China. We may say that the history of the peoples of our two countries, which share a long, common border, was one of good neighbors who helped and supported one another in maintaining international peace and developing economic cooperation and cultural exchanges in various forms. I think that this is precisely the major conclusion in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. It was precisely in this spirit that Soviet-Chinese relations were developed in the first 10 years of the People's Republic of China.

Another important conclusion is that both past and present anti-Soviet political events and politicians in China violate the Chinese people's fundamental interests. This was clearly shown, particularly during Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution. In the "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations" series, we have mentioned the brilliant chapters in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, but we are also compelled to pay great attention to causes for the worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations in the early 1960's. Moreover, we have to do so because the present Beijing leaders are proceeding from falsehood, defying historical facts and distorting this issue. The Chinese leaders today not only fail to restore, support, treasure and develop the traditions of friendly and good-neighborly Soviet-Chinese relations; they also try hard to keep anti-Sovietism as a constant theme of domestic propaganda and as the foundation stone for China's foreign policies.

The important article "On Soviet-Chinese Relations" published in 20 May PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized: It is believed in the Soviet Union that the improvement of Soviet-Chinese state-to-state relations is long overdue, precisely because it is prompted by the vital interests of the peoples of both the USSR and China.

Listeners: It is very regretful that we cannot say that the Chinese leaders attach importance to the Chinese people's fundamental interests in their attitude towards the Soviet Union. This can be shown by their efforts to keep anti-Sovietism as a constant theme of domestic propaganda and as the foundation stone of China's foreign policies. At present, some Beijing leaders are prepared to sacrifice the interests of socialism and the Chinese people in the interest of so-called "strategic partnership" with imperialism. Historical lessons, China's own experience and lessons and present reality prove the Beijing leaders' lack of foresight. Imperialists were not, are not and will never be friends of socialism. They only want to seek opportunities to weaken socialist countries. In order to do so, they use various means, including dragging socialist countries into confrontation and an arms race.

Neither the Chinese nor the Soviet people need confrontation and an arms race. It conforms to the interests of the Chinese and the Soviet peoples to break the deadlock of Soviet-Chinese relations, restore cooperation and good-neighborly relations and make joint efforts to seek and strengthen peace in Asia and in the world.

The history of Soviet-Chinese relations contains primarily the positive experience of Soviet-Chinese cooperation. It is very regretful that the present Beijing leaders disregard the Chinese people's interests and overlook this all-round affirmative experience. Chinese newspapers do not tell about this experience. Therefore, very few of the Chinese people of the younger generation know the profound traditions of Soviet-Chinese friendship and cooperation. I would like to point out that the consolidation of the international position of the People's Republic of China and the guarantee for its security, independence and existence were related to the Soviet-Chinese alliance, to the cooperation between China and countries of the socialist community and to China's implementation of policies in conformity with socialist principles. The present Chinese leaders have written off, at one stroke, the abundant positive experience of Chinese-Soviet cooperation. They have not only changed and falsified Chinese history, but have also created difficulties for the long overdue normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations.

There was a time when the Chinese leaders emphasized that cooperation with the Soviet Union helped China achieve social, political and economic progress and was the most important factor in promoting foreign relations. History proves that the shift in China's foreign policies from opposing imperialism to opposing the Soviet Union has not brought any benefit to China. The shift only causes great difficulties in further socialist construction.

ALEKSEYEV ON BACKGROUND OF BOUNDARY ISSUE

OW310036 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 30 May 82

[Alekseyev talk: "The First Equal Agreement -- The Soviet-Chinese Agreement Signed in Beijing on 31 May 1924"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with this agreement, the Soviet and Chinese Governments agreed to abrogate the unequal pacts, treaties, agreements, protocols and contracts that had been signed by the governments of China and tsarist Russia. This refers to the 1896 treaty and other treaties and agreements. In line with these treaties and agreements, tsarist Russia obtained consular jurisdiction and extraterritoriality in China. The Soviet Union renounced the tsarist Russian Government's privilege of establishing concessions in China. The Soviet Government declared null and void all the treaties and agreements signed by the former government of tsarist Russia with any third party or parties that involved China's sovereignty and interests. Later, on 20 September 1924, the Soviet Union signed an agreement with the regime in Shenyang, which was in actual control of northeast China. The Shenyang Agreement constituted part of the Beijing Agreement. The two agreements included the determination of the Soviet-Chinese boundary, which was established historically and formalized by some treaties. The two agreements provided for redemarcating the Soviet-Chinese boundary. In addition, they also stipulated that the Soviet Union and China would sign a trade agreement.

At the Seventh CCP National Congress held in 1945, Mao Zedong pointed out: The Soviet Union was the first country to renounce the unequal treaties and sign new, equal treaties with China. Later, however, Chinese leaders began to pursue an anti-Soviet policy. They alleged that the legality of the existing Soviet-Chinese boundary is questionable, thus creating a problem of territory. In the early 1960's, Chinese leaders began to ask the Soviet Union to move back the boundary in some areas deep into its territory, to withdraw Soviet frontier guards from areas that they had guarded since the founding of the Soviet state and to recognize the existence of disputed areas. Beijing's leaders have continued to make such demands up until today. Obviously, this position is absolutely unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union has rejected it. The boundary between our two countries is a historically established one which has existed for centuries and has been determined by treaties and other documents.

At the same time, the Soviet Union has also announced that it is ready to continue to hold boundary talks with China at any time in order to reach an agreement acceptable to both sides. The Soviet Union is also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese frontier.

RPP ON BEIJING'S STAND ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OW280353 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 27 May 82

[Glevoc commentary: "Beijing's Stand on Taiwan Issue"]

[Text] Washington has decided to supply Taiwan's Chiang Ching-kuo authorities with a large number of F-5E fighter-bombers. Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN has reported this news by citing U.S. State Department and Pentagon officials.

Our station observer Glebov has the following comment on this report:

The Kuomintang clique has practically had its wish fulfilled. I say this because not long ago when Taiwan's armed forces modernization plan was discussed in Taipei, F-5E fighter-bombers were mentioned. According to U.S. experts, with these planes under its control, the Taiwan Air Force will be armed with a mighty fighting force unmatched by any other Asian country.

What does all this signify? Obviously, this is a new step taken by the Reagan administration to escalate its pro-Taiwan policy. Beijing is already furious at this policy. Last December, Li Xiannian even menacingly said: If Beijing fails to make the United States give up its policy of aiding the Taiwan authorities, he and his comrades will have to resign their posts. What happened then? After all, this threat was also an empty propaganda trick.

Like other actions taken by Beijing in dealing with the U.S. pro-Taiwan policy, this reminds us of some remarks made by Mao Zedong in 1972 when U.S. President Nixon visited China. According to former Secretary of State Kissinger, Mao Zedong asked distinguished foreign guests not to take Beijing's anti-imperialist words seriously, because propaganda is one thing, actual policy is another.

Thus we can understand that Mao Zedong personally taught U.S. imperialism how to deal with Beijing's serious warning. When contacts between Beijing and Washington became normalized, Mao Zedong's remarks were completely confirmed. Therefore when U.S. Vice President Bush, who is quite familiar with Chinese affairs, visited China not long ago, he confidently predicted: Continued aid to Taiwan by the United States will not force Beijing to take any practical counter-measure. He was right. According to foreign news agencies, in the course of U.S.-China talks, the Taiwan issue has never been regarded as an obstacle to the further development of U.S.-Chinese relations.

The U.S. ruling clique is quite satisfied with all this. It once again sees clearly that the present-day leaders of China have followed the example set by Mao Zedong and drawn a clear-cut line of demarcation between propaganda and actual policy. The time for Washington to decide to take new measures has come. It is time to supply Taiwan with new aircraft.

By and large, the question of offering aid to Taiwan will not be limited to this. In a few days, U.S. Senator and hawk Goldwater, a good friend of Reagan, will visit Taiwan. According to observers, the subject of his talks with the Kuomintang chieftains will be to further expand U.S. military aid to the Taipei authorities.

In a word, instigated by the Beijing leaders, the United States is clearly taking measures to further push the policy of brutally trampling on China's sovereignty and humiliating China's dignity.

COMMENTARY ON ZHAO ZIYANG TO JAPAN

Trip Preview

LD281552 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] China's premier, Zhao Ziyang, is setting off on a trip to Japan on Monday, 31 May. Writer on international affairs Valeriy Chalin comments:

Ten years have elapsed since China and Japan established full relations. To celebrate this occasion is one of the aims of Zhao Ziyang's visit to Tokyo. Short though this period is in terms of history, the two countries have done much in the sphere of their mutual ties. The year 1972 marked the end of the nearly century-old animosity as the leaders of both countries embarked on rapprochement. This was followed by a first rise in political, economic, cultural and other links. The signing of the Peace and Friendship Treaty in 1978 was a milestone. How great the progress in bilateral relations is shown by the rise in trade between China and Japan, from $700 million to $10 billion in 10 years.

It is a fact that there are different grounds on which the two countries can meet one another. If it is universal peace, good-neighborliness and mutually profitable peaceful cooperation, one can only welcome such rapprochement. One can't do so, however, when two countries join together to the detriment of other states and to international security. Regrettably this is the case with Sino-Japanese rapprochement. Curiously, Tokyo went ahead with establishing diplomatic ties with Beijing, but not before the Mao Zedong team set their course on rapprochement with the U.S. ruling circles. Japan's Government and big monopolies clearly feared they would be upstaged by their American rivals on the vast Chinese markets, on which the Western world placed big hopes at the time. Another bait for the Japanese conservatives was Beijing support for the aspects of their policy which caused the strongest public protests and disapproval within the country; what is meant is attempts to strengthen the aggressive Japanese-American alliance based on the security treaty and the unconstitutional line for militarization.

In fact, what the Chinese pretend to support as friendship is the aggressive claims of the Japanese ruling circles and their growing militaristic and expansionist ambitions. The coincidence of the selfish interests of Tokyo and Beijing give rise to military contacts between the two; noteworthily, a deputy chief of the army staff was the first high-ranking Chinese official to visit Japan after the signing of the bilateral treaty in 1978. Military ties have reached a point where Tokyo supplies Beijing with military technology. Latest reports speak of Japan's Hitachi selling China a big M-180 computer which can be used for military purposes.

On their part the Chinese leaders openly encourage the militaristic ambitions of certain quarters in Tokyo. Hua Guofeng, for one, who has retained the post of deputy party chairman, warned that Japan should raise its fighting capability, especially the potential of its air force, in order to be able to counter the Soviet military threat. Deng Ziaoping, the most vociferous anti-Sovietist, put forward the idea that the Japanese Army and the U.S. 7th Fleet should join forces in tearing the Kurile Islands away from the Soviet Union. Deng even promised Chinese aid if need be.

What can this sort of inciting produce? Obviously it is damaging to relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan, something that would inevitably undermine the foundation of security in the Far East. Moreover, it would step up tensions in the whole of the Asian continent and in the Pacific. Finally, it would pose a threat of global thermonuclear conflict which would, of course, affect Japan, and China herself. The Chinese leaders overlook such a possibility. The baggage the Chinese premier is taking along to Tokyo contains the false thesis of the Soviet military threat. He seems to fool those who are preparing to welcome the Chinese leader in Tokyo. However, this thesis causes protests among the peace-loving public in that country. Proof of this is the wave of manifestations against militarism and the arms race that has swept Japan recently.

Zhao Remarks Scored

OW011730 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Shakov commentary: "Zhao Ziyang Discusses Soviet-Chinese Relations in Tokyo"]

[Text] According to a KYODO report, during his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the Beijing leadership does not see any prospects for improving Soviet-Chinese relations. However, Zhao Ziyang pointed out: We are waiting for the Soviet Union to take practical action and show its good faith.

Station commentator Shakov comments on these remarks:

What merits attention is that all Western news agencies used this remark by Zhao Ziyang in the headlines of their reports on his first-day activities in Tokyo. Beijing leaders have demonstrated that they are unwilling to make any efforts to improve Soviet-Chinese relations. This accords completely with the imperialists' strategic intentions.

I cannot but point out here that the Soviet and Chinese sides have adopted completely different attitudes on taking measures to strengthen mutual trust. The Soviet Union holds that negotiations on political issues should be aimed at ensuring the normalization of bilateral relations. The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union for this purpose are known to all. For example, the Soviet Union proposed to hold negotiations in order to normalize state relations and then to further improve them; the Soviet Union also proposed to hold a summit meeting and so on and so forth. The 26th CPSU Congress reiterated that all the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations are still valid. Our respect and friendship for the Chinese people has not changed.

However, facts prove that the Beijing leadership has rejected these proposals. The remarks made by Zhao Ziyang in Tokyo once again prove the Chinese leadership's negative stand. Zhao Ziyang has now played the same old tune that the Soviet Union should take practical action. This obviously implies imposing preconditions on holding negotiations, including the preconditions that the Soviet Union stop its support and assistance to the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Indochinese countries and Afghanistan, unilaterally withdraw its troops from the Soviet-Chinese border, recognize China's right to large stretches of Soviet territory and so on and so forth.

How should we respond to such demands? First of all, those who have made such demands obviously are unwilling to see the realities in international life. This position shows that the Chinese side is unwilling to seek ways to extricate Soviet-Chinese relations from a stalemate. As for the Soviet Union, it will never take any action that shows disrespect for China, one of its neighboring countries, nor will it impose any preconditions on holding negotiations. It is evident that both sides should adopt this attitude. However, the stand now taken by the Beijing leaders can only gladden the imperialists, the enemies of peace and progress. Actually, this is the case.

SUZUKI-ZHAO 31 MAY TALKS 'AROUSE ANXIETY'

OW020658 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Japan on 31 May for an official visit and met with Prime Minister Suzuki. Moscow radio's Tokyo correspondent Vykhukhalev has filed the following report on this meeting:

At their meeting, the leaders of Japan and China said that maintaining and developing the good relationship between their two countries will have a favorable effect on strengthening peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole. This seemingly forward-looking attitude toward the relationship between these two countries is only to be welcomed.

But the course of the Suzuki-Zhao talks revealed the true intent of their statement just cited. Premier Zhao hurled a barrage of invectives at the Soviet Union. For instance, he made a groundless allegation that the Soviet Union is rapidly enlarging its military superiority over the United States. This allegation can only be construed as an expression of support for the U.S. policy of stirring up a new arms race and as a call on Japan to participate in the confrontation against the Soviet Union.

Premier Zhao Ziyang also said that the Soviet Union is engaged in a peace offensive. To be sure, the Soviet Union has recently made a number of peace proposals. But, according to Zhao, the Soviet peace offensive is designed to alienate the United States from its allies.

Premier Zhao Ziyang also made provocative remarks against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and called on the ASEAN countries to oppose Vietnam. By making such remarks, he once again stressed China's hegemonist policy of aggravating tension in that region. This peculiar understanding on the part of China regarding ways to achieve peace and security in Asia met with no opposition whatsoever from Japan.

Japan's acquiescence with and support for the position of the Chinese leadership means that Tokyo is also looking at these issues from the same angle as China. The fact that the Sino-Japanese talks on the future of their relationship have begun in this way cannot but arouse anxiety.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH JAPANESE AMBASSADOR 1 JUNE

LD011714 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the ambassador of Japan in the USSR, Masuo Takashima, on the latter's request.

In the course of the conversation, Andrey Gromyko and Masuo Takashima declared in favour of the further development of Soviet-Japanese relations and of deepening trust between the two countries.

In the spirit of Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the celebration meeting in Tashkent, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union was coming out for goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Japan would accord with the interests of the two countries and the interests of universal peace.

Andrey Gromyko and Masuo Takashima also exchanged views on some topical international questions.

TYAZHELNIKOV, KOVALENKO RETURN FROM JAPAN

PM251505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 p 4

[Text] (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation, comprising Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda department, and I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has returned to Moscow. The delegation participated in the Tokyo international conference against nuclear weapons and for the disarmament and nuclear-free zones.

PRAVDA: KOREA'S HO TAM STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM011621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Ho Tam, vice premier of the [Korean State] Administration Council and Korean foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 25-26 May.

MOSCOW GORKOM LEADER HEADS DELEGATION TO DPRK

LD312324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Korean Workers Party a delegation from the CPSU Moscow Gorkom led by Secretary of the Moscow Gorkom Comrade Ponomarev arrived in Pyongyang on a 1 week visit. The delegation will acquaint itself with the experience of the party leadership in the area of construction and the city economy of Pyongyang.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK MEMO ON U.S.-KOREAN TREATY

PM271355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Memorandum Published"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May -- The DPRK Foreign Ministry has published a memorandum in connection with the centennial of the "Korean-U.S. Treaty" imposed on Korea by U.S. imperialism, which is being publicized in the United States and South Korea.

The memorandum resolutely denounces the past and present aggressive U.S. policy with respect to Korea. This "treaty," the document stresses, was of an unfair, aggressive nature and was aimed at suppressing the national liberation movement. U.S. imperialism is now mainly to blame for the division of Korea.

TRUD COVERAGE OF MONGOLIAN TU CONGRESS

PM271615 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 21 May carries on page 3 a 2,200-word R. Kolchanov 20 May dispatch from Ulaanbaatar on the opening day of the 12th Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions Congress. The report notes the presence at the congress of Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, and provides accounts of the speeches by (B. Luvsantseren), chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, and AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov.

COMMENTARY ON ARREST OF BRITISH SUBJECT IN DRA

GF301640 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 29 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Lately the DRA security authorities have issued an announcement on the arrest of a British subject, Ralph Pinder-Wilson. This British subject, under the pretext of being an archeologist, spent the past six years plundering Afghanistan's valuable antiques. For example, a large collection of old coins, which has scientific value, and other historical antiques found during excavations in Afghanistan were plundered and taken out of Afghanistan by this so-called scientist and were sold to the British museum. This announcement issued to the press revealed other crimes by this person who, under the guise of a scientist, committed acts of espionage and encouraged Afghan citizens to escape from Afghanistan.

Our commentator writes: Dear listeners, Ralph Pinder-Wilson is not the only so-called scientist who has come from the West to Afghanistan to plunder and transfer the old treasures of the Afghan nation. But during the Naderi regime in Afghanistan this type of activity was carried out by (?unknown persons), various groups such as tourists, so-called archeologists and [word indistinct] Westerners.

Kabul customs officials told me that they have to spend a lot of time and effort to prevent the transfer of [word indistinct], old coins, antiques of the [word indistinct] period and valuable minatures by Herat artists to the United States, the FRG and other Western countries. One of the [word indistinct] Westerners even tried to smuggle out two statues of Buddha from the (Koshanid) period.

A rare handwritten copy of the Holy Koran by Afghan calligraphers was taken away from a so-called FRG policeman and [word indistinct]. The customs officials said that in scientific missions and [word indistinct] established by the Western countries, espionage centers were also hidden within these establishments, and the plundering of antiques was one of their (?activities).

The so-called scientists were using the diplomatic immunity of their countries' embassies to disguise their plundering activities and transfer of antiques from Afghanistan. The officials during Naderi's regime were more interested in bribery than anything else. [Words indistinct] all of them wanted to have contacts with the officials of Western embassies. The preservation of the treasures of Afghanistan was not important to them. It looks like Pinder-Wilson had learned the ways of plundering during Naderi's regime, but in today's reality, the Afghan people are the real owners of their country's wealth. The people's government and PDPA have put an end to the plundering of historical treasures. The PDPA in its plan of action and its policies considers as one of its main objectives the preservation and study of the artifacts of Afghanistan's civilization for future generations. The government can no longer tolerate the plundering of antiques, espionage or subversive activities under any pretext. The arrest of Pinder-Wilson is further confirmation of this.

IZVESTIYA: WEST USES DUSHMANS AGAINST IRAN, DRA

PM281017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent M. Rostarchuk: "A Hireling's Confession"]

[Text] Kabul — The eyes peer out warily from beneath the beetling black brows, like two cunning and treacherous wild beasts in a cage. He is of medium height and rather thickset. He is wearing the traditional loose, wide pants and shirt under a warm, white jacket. Its shortish sleeves leave bare the wrists and hands, hairy with long, slender fingers, which he cups in the beautiful manner of a mullah. The hands indicate that their owner is neither peasant nor worker.

In fact, (Niyazuddin Nerazbuddin) is neither peasant nor artisan, nor yet is he a cartographer, as he once was. He is now a captured bandit, a dushman, who had impressed his masters enough to rise to the deputy leadership of a small gang of 35 men. He had burned down schools, held up buses and robbed the passengers and murdered members of the PDPA or people's power sympathizers. Although he had made his mark only recently, at his very first attempt, an attack on a village not far from Kabul, the gang under his command was routed and he was taken prisoner.

The DRA Armed Forces and subunits of Interior Ministry and security service forces are successfully routing big and small gangs who have come down into the valleys from forest refuges in the mountains or have been recently sent into Afghanistan. Every day the local papers publish reports giving the names of dushman gang leaders captured or killed and listing the captured weapons of U.S., Chinese and Egyptian make. Afghan territory is steadily being cleared of the dushman plague.

And perhaps it would not be worth spending time on meeting with another captured dushman of "average caliber" (as a rule, the "big fish" stays outside the DRA -- he is not too keen on risking his own skin), were it not for one fact.

(Niyazuddin) had been recruited in Mazar-e Sharif by agents of the Islamic Revolutionary Movement counterrevolutionary grouping headed by (Mukhammad Nabi), who, like other rebel leaders, has established a base in Pakistan. (Niyazuddin) was sent for his "probationary period" to Iran, to the Iranian branch of the Islamic Revolutionary Movement which is headed by a man called (Abdul Salam).

In Iran (Niyazuddin) participated in Islamic Revolutionary Movement subversive actions against the Iranian Government. Afghan rebels masquerading as "Iranians" participated alongside Iranian reactionaries in demonstrations against the Iranian legal authorities, incited workers at Tehran enterprises to strike and actively collaborated with the forces which are seeking to create political chaos in the country. (Niyazzudin) admitted that the leaders of the Afghan rebels active in Iran were receiving money and instructions from Europeans. Thus, (Niyazuddin's) testimony at the press conference is further evidence that Western and above all U.S. special services are using Afghan counterrevolution for subversive actions against other countries as well as the DRA.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES PRC-INDIAN TALKS STALEMATE

PM280935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "Different Positions"]

[Text] The second round of Indian-Chinese talks on normalizing bilateral relations ended in Delhi at the end of last week. The previous results in the sphere of settling the contradictions between the two countries. The meeting in Delhi did not lead to any perceptible changes either, as political observers in fact expected. Furthermore, when analyzing the situation which emerged in the discussion of the border problem, the most acute bilateral problem. experts note that the talks effectively ended in a deadlock.

Who is to blame for this? What are the sides' positions when approaching questions of relations between the two countries?

Above all it is necessary to note the positive character of the very fact of the holding of such meetings. An effective normalization of relations between India and China on the basis of the principles of equality and good-neighborliness would meet the basic interests of those countries' peoples and would promote the stabilization of the situation in Asia and the improvement of the international climate.

It is from these considerations that India, which initiated the establishment of constructive dialogue with China, is proceeding.

Delhi's practical steps in this direction are evidence of India's consistent aspiration to settle disputes with its neighbor. For its part, Beijing's position on the Indian-Chinese relations question is by no means the same.

On the one hand, official Chinese spokesman and the mass media widely declare "China's readiness for normalization" and assure the Indian side of their "sincerity and friendliness." On the one hand, Beijing effectively acts on an anti-Indian platform, implementing massive military preparations in the border regions with India, promoting Pakistan's accelerated militarization and assisting antigovernment separatist groups and movements in a number of Indian states. As the HINDUSTAN TIMES has noted, Beijing is continuing subversive actions against India and pursuing a course of great-power chauvinism.

Beijing has essentially not removed the question of Chinese territorial claims against Delhi from the agenda. Occupying tens of thousands of square kilometers of Indian territory, China lays its "claim" to the age-old Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and a number of other regions.

There is one fact of interest in this respect. On the eve of the December round of talks Beijing proceeded to seriously aggravate relations with Delhi by announcing Chinese ownership of Arunachal Pradesh and accusing India of "occupying" Chinese lands. On the threshold of the second round of Indian-Chinese meetings Beijing again undertook anti-Indian actions. On this occasion it was a major border provocation in the Ladakh region during which Chinese People's Liberation Army soldiers invaded Indian territory and raised Chinese flags on it. It is difficult to assess these facts as anything other than provocation attesting to Beijing's intention to pressure the Indian side, especially if you add to it the marked activation of pro-Beijing separatists' actions during the period of preparation and holding of the bilateral meetings.

The lack of a constructive approach by Beijing to the border problem, again highlighted during the now concluded talks, implies China's unreadiness or unwillingness to tackle this problem seriously. Indian spokesmen were again compelled, as of 5 months ago, to note the unacceptability for India of the so-called "package deal" -- the Chinese alternative "settlement" which envisages the annexation by China of the Indian territories occupied during the 1962 aggression. The Indian leadership, the NATIONAL HERALD has stressed, cannot accept proposals which run contrary to the will of the country's people.

The past round confirmed Beijing's intention to relegate the solution of this major problem of Indian-Chinese relations to the background. In fact, the Chinese delaying tactics in the border question are aimed ultimately at gaining unilateral advantage for Beijing. In this context, the position of Delhi's representatives, who insist on the return of Indian territories and an all-embracing border settlement as the main condition for the comprehensive normalization of Indian-Chinese relations, is legitimate and justified. The Indian press points out that the success of the further development of relations in other spheres will depend on progress in the settlement of the border problem.

There was no communique or joint statement published at the end of the talks, which testifies to serious disagreements between the sides in the approach to the problems under review. However at the final press conference a decision to continue the dialogue was announced and hope for the success of the next round of bilateral meetings was expressed. It is difficult not to support these good wishes. But their implementation requires real and not propagandist "sincerity," a constructive approach and conformity between words and deeds. As events have shown, this is precisely what Beijing has been lacking to date.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES INDIAN NEWSPAPER EDITOR

LD011202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Today Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin Mishra, chief editor of the Indian paper, THE PATRIOT.

Comrade Tikhonov answered questions put by the editorial staff of THE PATRIOT concerning the implementation by the Soviet people of the program for social and economic development in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the position of the Soviet Union with respect to topical international issues, above all the curbing of the arms race and disarmament, and the securing of peace, including peace in Asia. He dwelt in detail on the state and prospects for the development of equal and mutually profitable Soviet-Indian relations, expressing the Soviet Government's readiness to strengthen relations in the name of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

PRAVDA REPORTS KARMAL'S 14 MAY TV APPEARANCE

Comparison of the item published on page D 1 of the 17 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "TV Carries Predeparture Remarks by DRA's Karmal," with the TASS report entitled "We Are Proud of Our Friendship" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 May on page 4 reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA begins paragraph 1: The fraternal and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the DRA are daily becoming stronger and more stable. There is no force in the world that can shake these relations, said B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, on central television on May 14. [omitting initial phrase, supplying "and more stable" and expanding passage]

PRAVDA omits the first sentence on paragraph 5.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION MEETS GANDHI -- New Delhi, 1 Jun, TASS -- Indo-Soviet friendship is a firm guarantor of peace and security in Asia and the whole world, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has declared. She received today a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries led by Aleksey Zverev, minister of forestry of the Russian Federation. Indira Gandhi in a conversation with the Soviet delegation stressed the important role played by public organizations in the two countries in strengthening traditional friendship between the peoples of the USSR and India. Pointing out that she is looking forward to the beginning of her official visit to the Soviet Union, scheduled for September this year, the Indian prime minister conveyed best wishes to the Soviet people and their leaders. The Soviet delegation attended celebrations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

SOVIET-INDIAN SYMPOSIUM -- A Soviet-Indian symposium on the role of film in strengthening cultural relations between the Soviet Union and India was held in Tashkent on 28 May. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 29 May 82 GF]

AID TO INDIAN REFINERY -- Delhi, 31 May (TASS) -- A protocol was signed here after completing the installation and entering into service of atmospheric and vacuum units at the oil refinery combine in Mathura (in the state of Uttar Pradesh) which is equipped with the help of the USSR. The trial output from the enterprise, which will officially be commissioned in September, is already reaching customers. The Mathura enterprise will be among the largest oil-processing projects in India. It will be capable of releasing annually more than 6 million tons of petrochemical products for the country. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1716 GMT 31 May 82 LD]

BREZHNEV, LE DUAN MEET IN CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE

OW011559 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting was held on 31 May in the Kremlin between Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, who is vacationing in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Brezhnev informed Comrade Le Duan of major issues concerning the CPSU's domestic policy and the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to discuss the question of implementing the party-initiated food program. Comrade Le Duan informed Comrade Brezhnev of the situation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam following the Fifth VCP Congress and of the struggle of the Vietnamese laboring people to implement the congress resolutions in all stages of socialist construction. He pointed out: In the face of continuing acts of sabotage by the hegemonistic, expansionist and imperialistic forces, the Vietnamese people are always ready and determined to defend their revolutionary gains.

Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan discussed a number of issues concerning the further development and deepening of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the successful course of implementation of accords reached earlier, stressed the expediencey of a closer coordination of the national economic development plans of the two countries, of raising the efficiency of economic cooperation and making fuller use of all potentials in this important endeavor.

Comrade Brezhnev stressed that Soviet Communists highly value the activities and results of the Fifth VCP Congress. He sincerely congratulated Comrade Le Duan's reelection as general secretary of the VCP Central Committee and wished Vietnamese Communists and the Vietnamese people as a whole achievements in executing the plan charted by the VCP congress.

Comrade Le Duan said that the VCP and the Vietnamese people consider the consolidation of solidarity with and development of the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of Vietnam's foreign policy, a fact that the Fifth VCP Congress resolution clearly expounded. He expressed profound thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for their efficient assistance and support to Vietnam.

Some questions of the international situation were discussed by the two sides during the meeting. Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan expressed the ardent adherence of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples to the cause of peace, independence and social progress of peoples, the striving of the Soviet and Vietnamese policies to establish good relations with all nations and develop mutually advantageous international cooperation. The Soviet Union and Vietnam resolutely condemned the policy of imperialism and reactionaries, the policies of the arms race, of whipping up conflict situations, of poisoning the political climate in the world.

Both sides devoted special attention to the situation in Southeast Asia, where tension still remains due to the policies of the imperialist circles and the forces that align themselves with them. Full support was expressed by the Soviet side for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea directed at settling lingering disputes in the region through talks.

Comrade Brezhnev said: The Soviet Union approves a sppedy conversion of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, this being in the interests not only of the peoples in the region but also of universal peace.

Comrade Le Duan spoke highly of the peace program for the 1980's set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress and of the new foreign policy steps of the Soviet Union aimed at improving the international situation, removing the danger of curbing the arms race and resolving international disputes by peaceful means. On this occasion, Comrade Le Duan stated support for the important proposals contained in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress.

The meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and full unanimity of views. Also present at the meeting was Comrade Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PLANS FOR KAMPUCHEA COALITION FAILING

Zhuravlev Article

PM280801 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 May 82 p 3

[Yuriy Zhuravlev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Political Specters"]

[Text] The enemies of People's Kampuchea have recently been displaying increasing concern in connection with the failure of their attempt to unite the Khmer reactionaries in a united front and to undermine the positions of the country's lawful government. The day is not far off when the 37th General Assembly session will be convened and the political corpses occupying the UN seat of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the will of Washington and Beijing are finding themselves in increasing international and diplomatic isolation with every passing day.

This is why their benefactors are now trying so actively to impart at least some hint of outward respectability to the reactionary rabble and to create a "coalition government" out of Pol Pot's men and anti-Kampuchean emigre groupings. However, traitors of various stripes are increasingly becoming bogged down in an internecine fight, and in the struggle for illusory power each one is endeavoring to grab the biggest piece for himself. It is no surprise that all the plans for forming a government of "political specters" have been suffering one failure after another over the past 9 months. And the "unification meetings" organized with the help of intermediaries in Singapore and Beijing have not helped either. The remnants of the pathetic "Khmer Rouge" army in the Thai-Kampuchean border region are in a state of total disarray. Even the Western press points out that Pol Pot's men suffered the heaviest losses during the recent dry season, the population's attitude to them is openly hostile and they are unable to replenish their ranks.

The chief reason for the fiasco of the puppets' diplomacy is the stabilization of the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, its successes in socioeconomic transformations to benefit the people's masses and its peace-loving and constructive foreign policy. Therefore any maneuvers over the creation of an unviable formation of counterrevolutionary anti-Kampuchean groupings have no prospects and are doomed to inevitable failure.

Agafonov Commentary

PM271503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "Base Intrigues"]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia has deteriorated considerably recently as a result of the imperialist and hegemonist circles' destructive policy. Events show that the states in the region are still being used as targets for dangerous intrigues and crude pressure by Beijing and Washington. The actions of U.S. imperialism and Beijing are geared to kindling a hotbed of tension in the region and creating an atmosphere of instability which will enable them to constantly interfere in the region's affairs.

In pursuing these unseemly goals, Washington and Beijing are exploiting the so-called "Kampuchean problem" as grounds for interfering in the affairs of Southeast Asian states. The facts show that the United States and China consider that the nub of the "problem" is the fact that the Kampuchean people chose an independent path of development and rejected imperialist and hegemonist diktat.

Washington and Beijing try to link the united will of People's Kampuchea to "Vietnamese influence," referring to the presence of Vietnamese Army contingents in Kampuchea which are giving the young republic international fraternal assistance in defending revolutionary gains.

Washington and Beijing see the overthrow of the misanthropic Pol Pot clique, to which three million Kampucheans fell prey, as a virtual encroachment on democracy. The steps taken by the people's government to revive the economy, improve the people's life and strengthen the country's security are called "illegal." Kampuchea's sovereign rights are being openly flouted at the United Nations.

In an effort to create at least something resembling a "problem," the United States and China are trying to knock together a "coalition government" made up of the remnants of the barbarous bands of Pol Pot fanatics and representatives of a number of Khmer reactionary groupings. To that end meetings and talks are being held in the form of diplomatic theatricals. At them former princes, premiers and bandits divide up the bear's pelt before the bear is dead, they sit on a "special committee" to set up an "alliance" and so on and so forth. Moreover, Beijing and Washington are trying to involve the ASEAN countries in anti-Kampuchean actions. Thailand, whose territory is a refuge for remnants of the Pol Pot rabble, comes in for special "treatment." During the Thai foreign minister's recent visit to Beijing the Beijing leaders bluntly demanded that Thailand unconditionally support the Chinese idea of a "settlement" which effectively amounts to a revival of the bloody Pol Pot regime.

The imperialist and hegemonist circles are responsible for kindling tension in relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states. Under crude pressure from the United States and China, which are demanding a "toughening" of the ASEAN countries' position on the "Kampuchean question," these states have effectively become partners in an adventure which could result in dangerous conflicts breaking out.

This policy sharply contradicts the consistent peace-loving course of the Indochina countries which advocate an all-embracing settlement of the region's problems and the development of a constructive dialogue with all the Southeast Asian states in accordance with the principles of equality and good-neighborliness. A great impact was made by the peace initiatives put forward by Vietman, Laos and Kampuchea and aimed at normalizing the situation in the region and stabilizing the international climate, in particular the proposals on holding regional consultations and on transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet Union warmly supports these initiatives and welcomes the Indochina countries' readiness to discuss all the region's problems at the negotiating table.

The intrigues of Kampuchea's enemies are doomed. The successful development of People's Kampuchea is guaranteed by the fraternal solidarity of the Indochinese peoples and the support Kampuchea is receiving from all the world's peace-loving forces, above all the USSR and the other socialist countries.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH PHILIPPINES -- Manila, 27 May (TASS) -- Prime Minister of the Philippines Cesar Virata today received V.I. Litvinenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations. Questions of extending USSR-Philippine cooperation in economic and technical spheres as well as in trade were discussed. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2036 GMT 27 May 82 LD]

REPORTAGE ON HUSAK ARRIVAL, TALKS IN MOSCOW

Brezhnev Greets Husak

LD011540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, a party-government delegation from the CSSR led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, arrived in Moscow half an hour ago on an official friendly visit.

Gustav Husak and the members of the delegation were warmly greeted at the airport by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other official figures.

The state flags of the CSSR and the USSR were flying at the airport in honor of the delegation and there was a guard of honor comprising representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces, the ground troops, the air force and the navy. A band played the national anthems of the two countries.

Comrades Brezhnev and Husak inspected the Soviet soldiers. The solemn ceremony ended with a march-past by the guard of honor. The streets and squares along which the motorcade, accompanied by an escort of honor of motorcyclists, traveled were decorated with state flags of the CSSR and the USSR and with welcoming banners. Muscovites greeted the delegation all along the route.

TV Coverage of Arrival

LD011624 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1415 GMT on 1 June carries live reportage from Moscow airport of the arrival of CSSR President Gustav Husak. The opening shot reveals the welcoming party on the airport tarmac walking toward the aircraft. Brezhnev is in the center of the group; to his immediate right is an unidentified military officer; to his immediate left are Gromyko and then Chernenko. Tikhonov is close behind Brezhnev. Rusakov, Solomentsev and some unidentified officials follow. As they are walking Gromyko and Chernenko appear to be engaged in lively conversation.

Husak is seen descending the aircraft steps to be greeted with embraces from Brezhnev and Tikhonov. The camera then cuts to welcoming crowds waving bouquets and flags. As the camera returns to the leaders Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Gromyko and other unidentified figures are seen welcoming various members of the CSSR delegation. Groups of Young Pioneers present bouquets to the welcoming party and the visiting delegation. Positions are taken for a group photograph. Brezhnev stands in the center with, on his right, Gromyko nearest Brezhnev, then an unidentified figure, then Chernenko, and on his left Husak and then Tikhonov. The camera zooms in to provide a close-up shot of Brezhnev and Husak.

As the group moves toward the honor guard Gromyko and Chernenko are apparently engaged in friendly, animated conversation. Brezhnev, the unidentified military officer and Husak detach themselves from the group to take the salute of the honor guard. They stand at attention while the CSSR and Soviet national anthems are played. The CSSR and Soviet flags are seen together.

Brezhnev and Husak inspect the honor guard. Husak then shakes hands with a number of unidentified figures. As Husak moves along the line of figures Brezhnev walks by his side. The camera provides various shots of the crowds of people waving bouquets and flags. Brezhnev and Husak, with other leaders standing behind them, watch a parade by a military band. The camera then provides a medium shot of the entire group filing through the airport terminal exit. The transmission concludes with shots of the crowd and the CSSR and Soviet flags.

Talks Commence

LD021208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Today in the Kremlin talks have taken place between a USSR party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a CSSR party and government delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who has arrived inthe USSR on an official, friendly visit.

On the Soviet side, the following took part in the talks: Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Botvin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

On the Czechoslovak side there were: Comrade Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government; Comrade Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee; Comrade Indira, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Comrade Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government; Comrade Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Comrade Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke of the efforts of Communists and of all the Soviet people which are directed toward fulfilling the extensive and strenuous plans for the social and economic development of the country advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress. Now, 15 months after the congress, there are all grounds to believe that the great tasks which have been set are being fulfilled. In its all-round work, the party is devoting particular attention to the development of scientific-technical thought, to the progressive organization of labor in the city and in the countryside, and to the improvement of the political system of socialism.

Comrade Husak reported on the struggle of the CPCZ and of the working people of the country to attain the goals set by 16th CPCZ Congress for the construction of a developed, socialist society. The CPCZ is successfully implementing a leading role in society and is constantly strengthening its link with the masses.

In fulfilling the program for the further economic and social development of its society, Czechoslovakia is supported by deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and its close alliance with the other countries of the socialist community.

Both delegations appraised highly the importance of the Treaty on Freindship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the CSSR as a firm basis for internationalist relations. In connection with this, it was noted with satisfaction that in all spheres, whether politics, economy or culture, Soviet-Czechoslovak ties are developing with an upward trend. The friendship between the two peoples has become even more profound and stronger. During the period which has passed, constant contacts have been maintained between the leaders of the CPSU and the CPCZ and there have been exchanges of delegations along party and state lines, between public organizations and twinned provinces and enterprises. Soviet-Czechoslovak trade turnover, which in the last 5-year period amounted to approximately R30 billion, should exceed R50 billion in the current 5-year period.

The CSSR and USSR delegations stressed the need to further develop coordination between the national economies of the two countries and to jointly master the achievements of scientific-technological progress.

In their discussion of international problems, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak stated that the CPSU and the CPCZ will further, in every way, strengthen the cohesion of the states of the socialist community and the consolidation of their defensive and military-political alliance, the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The resolve of the USSR and the CSSR to continue support for the PZPR and its leadership in the struggle to lead the country out of crisis and to strengthen the position of socialism in Poland was reaffirmed. Solidarity was also expressed with the peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, which are fighting to defend revolutionary gains.

The sides consider that the situation in the world remains complex. Imperialist forces, primarily the United States, having adopted the course of achieving military superiority, are embarking on a fresh and dangerous round of the arms race. In such a situation, there is no more important task for the peoples than to preserve peace and avert nuclear war.

Gustav Husak pointed out the exceptional significance for improving the international situation of the new peaceful initiatives proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The sides stressed the necessity of real progress at all arms reduction talks. In this connection, they pointed out the great importance for the cause of peace of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak devoted serious attention to the deepening Iran-Iraq conflict, confirming moreover the principled position of the USSR and CSSR for promoting the earliest possible political settlement of the conflict on a just basis.

Stopping the war in the South Atlantic is an urgent task.

In discussing the situation in Europe, Comrades Brezhnev and Husak spoke out for the consistent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act by all member-states of the all-European conference. It is their conviction that it is important to conclude the Madrid meeting with positive results and, above all, to adopt a decision on convening a conference on measures of trust, security and disarmament in Europe.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternity, unity and complete concurrence of views on all issues discussed.

Mausoleum Visit

LD020946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, is paying an official friendly visit to our country. Comrade Husak and other members of the delegation paid a visit today to the Lenin Mausoleum and placed a wreath. They honored the memory of the founder of the CPSU and of the world's first socialist state by a minute's silence. the Czechoslovak comrades paid profound tribute to the Soviet soldiers who fell in the struggle with fascism for the freedom of the homeland and for happiness and peace on the planet; they placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall.

PRAVDA CITES PAPER'S ATTACK ON KPN

PM011447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "When the Mask Has Been Torn Off"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May -- The trial of the leaders of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" [KPN] is revealing ever new instances of KPN members' antisocialist activity and their ties with imperialist intelligence services, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

The materials resulting from the investigation and the continuing trial fully confirm that collaboration with bellicose anticommunist centers was the main principle guiding the KPN leaders in establishing contacts in the West. The members of this illegal organization cooperated with NATO states' intelligence services.

From the very first the fascist confederates deliberately embarked on the path of national betrayal, the newspaper continues. For instance, after the KPN section in Cologne was opened M. Pstrong-Belenski immediately offered his services to revanchist circles in the FRG. At talks with Strauss, Czaja and other representatives of revanchist organizations on the KPN's behalf, Pstrong-Belenski cast doubt on Europe's political and territorial structure since World War II. He made it clear to the revanchists that the KPN would support their claims to recarve European borders. The KPN set itself the strategic goal of disrupting peace in Europe and trying to crush socialist Poland. On the tactical plane the confederates are doing everything to harm Polish state interests. That is precisely how we should assess Pstrong-Belenski's letter to the Christian Democratic Union asking it to help turn West German-Polish economic ties into an instrument of pressure and interference in Poland's internal affairs.

The KPN leaders publicize the provocative "struggle for Poland's independence" thesis, which in practice means wresting it from the socialist community, undermining its international alliances and turning the country into a hotbed of permanent tension.

The KPN's merger with the so-called "'Free Poland' militant organization" was effected to elaborate more "effectively" plans to overthrow the people's system and collect espionage information for the Western special services. Secret information about the situation in Poland traveled along various channels to Stockholm, West Berlin, London, Paris and Washington.

In late June 1981, carrying out instructions from his Western employers, Pstrong-Belenski demanded that the KPN leadership compile a report for Washington in which L. Moczulski was to submit specific proposals regarding the forms of overt and secret aid to the confederates and to assess the situation in Poland.

During the trial, the newspaper continues, documentary evidence was given of the KPN's contacts with Western subversive ideological centers specializing in anticommunist and anti-Polish propaganda. From these organs the confederates received material and moral aid. In the summer of 1981 KPN's ties with the so-called "London government" were strengthened. On 22 August 1981 the acting chairman of the so-called "KPN Political Council," (K. Genserovskiy) sent a letter to London announcing that the "KPN" recognized the Rzeczpospolita [Polish government-in-exile] government in London as the sole representative of the independent Polish state." [quotemarks as published]

To better carry out his Western masters' instructions Moczulski created a "provisional KPN coordination council" in Poland which was designed to undertake operational leadership, control and convey instructions from this self-appointed "leader" to the KPN's territorial organs to undertake subversive work and collect espionage information.

The introduction of martial law in the country not only broke up the ranks of the KPN but also deprived them of their channels for transmitting to the West the information they had collected. By its entire activity the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" showed that it had openly embarked on the path of national betrayal.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reports that both KPN and the solidarity groups created in the West serve imperialist interests. The newspaper cites information to the effect that in a number of Western countries and in particular the United States solidarity groups are emerging on the initiative and with the support of the intelligence services. Traitors to the people like Spasowski, Rurarz, Kondratowicz and Wisniewski are being appointed to leading organs. The solidarity groups, like the KPN engage directly in espionage activity.

TASS CITES POLISH PAPER ON LINKS WITH USSR

LD011550 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 June, TASS -- The Polish People's Republic is a firm link of the socialist community, it has reliable allies -- the USSR and other socialist countries, writes the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. Alliance with the USSR is of decisive importance for our sovereignty and inviolability of the borders. Ideological and political unity between Poland and the USSR is its foundation. The opponents of socialism tried to undermine this foundation in 1980-1981. Seeking to distort relations between our states, they were trying to destroy the ideological foundation of mutual relations, demanded their review, in order to build our relations not on an ideological basis but on falsely calculated geopolitical premises.

Weakening of ideological cohesion between Poland and the Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, would play into the hands only of the forces which still hope to review the status quo in the European continent and alter the present correlation of forces. Anti-socialist elements sought first of all to undermine the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the state as the chief guarantor of the alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union. They tried to weaken the alliance with the USSR, which would mean undermining the basis on which rest Poland's security and inviolability of its borders along the Oder, Nysa and the Baltic.

Political adventurers from the leadership of "Solidarity," the "Confederation of Independent Poland," KSS-KOR and other anti-socialist groupings tried to conceal these goals, but there were also among them people who wrote and spoke in public with self-assurance about this, openly flirting with dyed-in-the-wool revanchists and certain circles in capitalist states.

To prove this, the article says, let us refer to a declaration by the so-called clubs of "self-governed Rzeczpospolita," which appeared in autumn 1981 uniting Trotskyites, anarchists and other rabid enemies of People's Poland. These people put forward false slogans which meant actually reviewing of the principles of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Poland the the USSR. This grouping, which actually had nothing to do with national interest, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, also tried to undermine Polish state treaties which form the basis of mutually beneficial relations with the two German states. This madness concealed another weapon spearheaded also against the interests of the German Democratic Republic -- our tested ally and bastion of socialism in the west of Europe. All this should have weakened first of all the security of our principal ally -- the USSR. It is not difficult to understand what price the Poles would have paid for this mad plan, but this was of no interest to the political adventurers.

The criminal designs of counter-revolution were thwarted on December 13, 1981. There will be neither dismantling of the structures of our socialist state, nor subversive undermining of the foundations of the Polish-Soviet allinace, nor review of the existing situation in Europe, nor erosion of the political foundation of the Polish People's Republic. As to the foundation of our independence -- alliance with the USSR, its value and firmness have been confirmed by the post-war decades, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses.

PRAVDA NOTES INCREASE IN POLISH COAL OUTPUT

PM020827 Mosocw PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Extraction is Increasing"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May -- The coal industry is a very important component of the Polish economy. The operation of many industrial sectors and currency revenue depend on the level of coal extraction.

Today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU analyzes the state of affairs in this field. The newspaper notes that coal extraction in the country is increasing. There is enough coal at the ports to dispatch to overseas consumers. The Polish power industry and industry in general are obtaining fuel in the requisite quantities. The countryside's needs are being met normally. TRYBUNA LUDU reports that in the first 4 months of this year miners have extracted over 63 million tons of coal. That is 8 million tons more than was mined in the same period last year.

Analyzing the miners' work, the PZPR Central Committee organ writes that the increase in coal extraction is connected not only with the increase in working time (miners have begun to work Saturdays too) but also with the solution of a complex of questions of material and technical supplies for the sector.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM020825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has sent a telegram to S. Andrei, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister, in which he conveyed congratulations to him in connection with his reappointment as Romanian foreign minister.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES NEW ROMANIAN PREMIER

PM011331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania: In connection with your appointment to the post of Prime Minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania please accept my congratulations and wishes for successes in your responsible new post.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD011708 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received today the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the Soviet Union Matyas Szuros at the latter's request and had a conversation with him that passed in a warm comradely atmosphere. Questions of Soviet-Hungarian relations and also some problems of the present international situation, including the situation in Europe, were touched upon in the course of the conversation.

CONCLUSION OF AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S USSR VISIT

Rashidov Attends Luncheon

LD282238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the federal president of the Austrian Republic, today acquainted himself with the life and places of historical interest of Uzbekistan. The guest paid a visit to the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and visited the city's [as heard] new residential estates, the Lenin Palace of the Friendship of Peoples and the metro. A dinner was given in honor of the Austrian president on behalf of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium. The dinner was attended by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials.

Also today, Kirchschlaeger and his entourage took a trip to Samarkand.

Kirchschlaeger Departs Tashkent

LD290816 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Tashkent, 29 May, TASS -- Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of the Austrian Republic left Tashkent for Kiev today.

At the airport he was seen off by Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, and by other officials.

The head of the friendly state was also seen off by representatives of the working people of the city.

Visit Ends

LD291908 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Kiev, 29 May, TASS -- Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of the Austrian Republic visited this city on the Dnieper today. The president and Austrian statesmen accompanying him toured the construction projects of Kiev, its monuments, and places of historical and architectural interest.

Later in the day Rudolf Kirchschlaeger left for home. In Kiev he was met and seen off by Aleksey Vatchenko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and by other officials.

Kirchschlaeger Comments

LD291848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 May 82

[Excerpt] In a talk with a TASS correspondent, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has positively evaluated the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. In Moscow, he said, friendly and sincere talks were held both about our bilateral relations and about the general international situation. Mutual understanding was reached. Both sides have their own problems, but we are drawn together by the striving to preserve the process of detente.

With respect to Austrian-Soviet relations, the president noted the breadth of these relations in many fields, above all in economic and cultural cooperation. In conclusion, the president expressed deep gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to all Soviet people for the cordiality and hospitality shown to him on Soviet soil.

TASS Reports Communique

LD291756 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 29 May 82

["Soviet-Austrian Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 May, TASS -- A communique on the sojourn of the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger on an official visit in the USSR on May 25-29 was published here today.

In the course of the visit, the document says, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov, and the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, had meetings and conversations with Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. During the conversations the sides discussed questions of bilateral relations and prospects for their further development, as well as topical international problems of mutual interest. The conversations were held in a business-like friendly atmosphere characteristic of relations between the USSR and Austria.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the progressive development of Soviet-Austrian relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. These relations remain stable in an aggravated international situation and in practice reaffirm the significance and usefulness of cooperation of the states with different social systems.

While reviewing international problems, the communique stresses Leonid Brezhnev and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger were unanimous in the opinion that "the cardinal task toward the solution of which the efforts of all states should be directed, is the preservation and consolidation of peace. The sides expressed serious concern over the growth of international tensions and the emergence of new seats of crisis in the world. In such circumstances they come out for a resolute turn toward the policy of detente and constructive cooperation between states."

"A vital requirement of the present day is to stop the arms race and eliminate the existing seats of crisis. The sides came out for taking immediate disarmament measures both in the sphere of nuclear and other armaments so as the lowest possible level of armaments could be attained, while preserving military equilibrium." The sides once again reaffirmed that the ultimate goal of the USSR and Austria is to effect general and complete disarmament encompassing both nuclear and conventional types of armaments.

The Soviet Union and Austria, the document says further, express the hope that the forthcoming second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament will provide new impulses to the efforts to limit the arms race. They will actively promote the success of its work.

The Soviet Union and Austria came out in favour of the Madrid meeting adopting substantive decision on all the sections of the Final Act.

Making note of the significance of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe, the sides expressed the hope that progress will be made and concrete results will be attained at the talks.

The Soviet Union and Austria, having expressed serious concern over heightening tensions in the Middle East, stressed the necessity of an early comprehensive and just settlement in that region.

While discussing the situation in other regions of the world the sides expressed the unanimous view that any disputed issues should be solved only by peaceful means. They consistently come out in favour of strict observance of the principle of non-use of force in international relations.

The Soviet Union and Austria, the communique says, stressed the significant role of the United Nations organisation as an instrument for maintaining peace and international security as well as developing peaceful cooperation between all states, and proclaimed their intention to do everything within their capabilities to ensure an effective functioning and further strengthening of the United Nations organisation on the basis of strict and unswerving observance of its charter.

USSR WILL BUY MORE AUSTRIAN GOODS IN 1983-84

AU281201 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 May 82 p 6

[Text] Moscow (AZ) -- The talks held by Trade Minister Staribacher in Moscow on the periphery of President Kirchschlaeger's official visit seem to be bringing successes in the economic field. The Soviets have already promised to import substantial quantities of Austrian goods.

Thus the USSR will import 3.3 billion schillings worth of goods from Austria this year, 5.3 billion schillings worth of goods in 1983, and 6.3 billion schillings worth of goods in 1984.

Staribacher sees great opportunities for Austrian machine-tool companies in connection with Soviet natural gas pipeline projects and the expansion of Soviet ports such as that of Izmail.

However, the Soviets have rejected an offer providing for the construction by Austrian firms of hotels in the USSR, as is being done in Hungary.

The Soviet side expressed disappointment that Austria could only use part of its USSR natural gas and oil quotas last year (2.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas out of a 3.3 billion cubic meters quota, and 1.1 million tons of oil out of a 1.8 million tons quota). Staribacher: "We have also clearly stated that our economy cannot afford these prices."

COMMENTARY ON SPAIN'S JOINING NATO

Spanish Opposition Viewed

PM250817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kamynin "Letter from Madrid": "Justified Concern"]

[Text] Debates on the country's foreign policy have taken place in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress of Deputies (the lower chamber of the Spanish Parliament). Events in the South Atlantic were the reason. Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca explained the position of the government, which advocates the decolonization of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and a peaceful solution to the conflict which has arisen.

But the relatively fierce debates went far beyond that question and touched on the country's foreign policy in general. The parliamentary opposition has more than once recently sought broad discussion of foreign policy in the Congress of Deputies. It has rightly referred to the complexity of the international situation and the resulting greater need for a course on the part of the government which accords as far as possible with the interests of the country and of peace.

The debates eventually held -- albeit not in the Congress of Deputies, but in its foreign affairs committee, since the government would go no further -- showed convincingly how things really stand. Representatives of the opposition sharply criticized the government and came out resolutely against the country's joining the North Atlantic Bloc. Talks on a new American-Spanish treaty were also described as a "mistake."

However, it was to discuss precisely those two issues that the Spanish foreign minister recently made a trip across the ocean, where he was received by U.S. President R. Reagan and other prominent representatives of the present administration. Washington makes no secret of the fact that it would like to sign a treaty as soon as possible and also formalize Spain's entry into NATO. Washington regards this as an opportunity to tie Spain by a double harness to its own aggressive militarist plans, with the clear objective of strengthening the Pentagon's presence on that country's territory and increasing the Atlantic bloc's military potential.

It is from this viewpoint that the country on the Pyrenean Peninsula attracts the fixed attention of Atlanticist strategists. With an extremely advantageous geographical location, the country makes it possible to control important sea routes and can serve as a transshipment point for contingents of troops on the way from America to other parts of the world, in particular the Near East. In a word, it can be what the NATO generals call a "reliable southern flank for NATO."

Madrid expected Spain to become the bloc's 16th member at the spring session of the NATO Council. It has now become known that this will not happen: Greece and Portugal have not yet ratified last year's Brussels protocol on Spain's entry into the North Atlantic bloc. Washington intends to speed up this process by exerting additional pressure on those "to blame" for the delay. At the same time the Anglo-Argentine conflict has exposed the Spanish Government's miscalculation in trying to accelerate its entry into NATO.

The Congress of Deputies budget committee has recently begun discussion of the draft law on modernizing the country's armed forces submitted by the defense minister. In the next 8 years it is planned to spend the astronomical sum of more than 2 billion pesetas for this purpose. And this at a time when the country is undergoing an acute economic crisis and the army of unemployed has reached nearly 2 million. They are reassuring the Spaniards that the country's armed forces will be able to "catch up with NATO standards."

As the press here reports, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig intended to come to Madrid on Tuesday of this week [18 May] to sign a new American-Spanish treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The two countries' delegations were striving to prepare the text — after all, the previous treaty, which was last year extended by 8 months, expires on 21 May. But the talks, which have continued all that time, have not yet led to the elimination of the differences which have arisen between the United States and Spain, above all on the question of the use of American bases on Spanish territory. The Pentagon would like to continue to use them at its own discretion, without taking account of Spain's national interests. Its plans include the deployment of nuclear weapons on these bases and their use for U.S. military operations in the Near East and in other regions outside Europe.

But Madrid insists that in the new treaty the use of American bases on the country's territory must be conditional on recognition of and respect for Spanish sovereignty. It also seeks an increase in the compensation paid by the United States for the bases made available to it.

In connection with the differences, the Madrid press recalls Article 8 of the existing treaty, which says that if the treaty is not renewed by the date envisaged, the United States must dismantle its bases on Spanish territory within a year. In the meantime U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has been forced to postpone his planned trip to Madrid.

The course adopted by the United States and NATO of support for Britain's military operations in the conflict with Argentina and the exacerbation of tension in the South Atlantic have again drawn the Spanish public's attention to the consequences which the Spanish Government's present foreign policy entails. This has given particular vehemence to the debates. In an editorial the influential Madrid newspaper EL PAIS exposed Washington's policy, saying that Washington "is increasingly -- particularly under the Reagan administration -- seeking universality for the North Atlantic bloc and an expansion of its zone of operation." This fact, the newspaper noted, must be taken into account during talks on Spain's entry into NATO.

The message sent by King Juan Carlos to the United Nations with a view to finding a solution to the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands through talks was, according to EL PAIS, an addition to the Spanish theory of neutrality, a theory of many years' standing, which has been acknowledged by various previous governments and which runs profoundly counter to the country's entry into NATO.

Representatives of the opposition (the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the Spanish Communist Party and a number of deputies from the mixed parliamentary group) pointed out that the government's "Atlantic choice" was made against Spain's national interests and will have a pernicious effect on its traditional relations with Latin America, and above all with the developing countries. They demanded that the process of Spain's entry into NATO be halted and a solution to the Gibraltar question be sought first. A number of deputies also demanded that the signing of the treaty with the United States be postponed as it is not in accordance with Spain's interests and as it jeopardizes its relations, in particular with Latin American countries.

In accordance with procedural norms, no decision was adopted at the end of the debates. But the conclusion is obvious: The government's present foreign policy course is arousing deep concern in all those in Spain who advocate genuine independence for the country and a fitting contribution on its part to strengthening peace and cooperation between peoples.

TASS Analysis

LD301840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Madrid, 30 May (TASS) -- The Spanish Government has been notified by the NATO Secretariat of the completion of the procedure for the country's acceptance as a member of NATO. Thus, Spain has become the 16th member of this aggressive bloc.

Representatives of left-wing political parties have resolutely condemned the course of the center-right government which has drawn the country into the orbit of the West's military alliance. In particular, P. Bofilo, the representative of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, stated that Spain's joining NATO runs counter to its national interests and puts Spain in the position of an accomplice in the bloc's military adventures, including in the zones of the country's traditional interests -- for example in Latin America. The Spanish Communist Party has also come out against NATO membership.

As political observers in the Spanish capital note, the government made the decision to join NATO on the basis of a majority vote in Parliament, but in defiance of the positions of the parties which represent one-half of the Spanish electorate's votes. It is not fortuitous that the government has stubbornly rejected opposition demands to conduct a nationwide referendum on the question of NATO membership.

Spain's entry into NATO has been carried through with Washington's active support. The Reagan administration has dragged Spain into NATO despite the initial objections from some of the organization's members. In doing so, the United States has also not forgotten its strategic interests. For its "services" it expects Madrid's compliance in granting the United States more extensive rights to use military bases on the country's territory. Thus, Washington expects to turn the Iberian Peninsula into a gigantic dump of arms, including nuclear ones. As observers note, this diktat is evidently having its effect, inasmuch as the Spanish Government is gradually forgetting its previous statements about the nondeployment of nuclear weapons in Spain, even in the case of Spain joining NATO.

As events show, the country's inclusion in the North Atlantic bloc is leading to such undesirable consequences as an increase in the level of confrontation between the two military-political groupings in Europe and the creation of additional obstacles on the path of the all-European process of the strengthening of security. Spain's NATO membership has created a new situation, not only in Europe but also in the Atlantic and Mediterranean areas adjoining it.

The Madrid press notes that the government's stubborness in pursuing an Atlantic course is leading to a drop in its popularity in the country.

This has been shown by the elections to the Parliament of Autonomous Andalusia, during which the ruling Union of the Democratic Center suffered a crushing defeat. [sentence as received] As the results of public opinion polls show, the left-wing parties' anti-NATO platform has strengthened their position on the eve of the general parliamentary elections which will take place in next March.

Radio Comments

LD311224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The Government of Spain has been informed by the NATO Secretariat that the procedures on admitting the country into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been completed. Thus, Spain has become the 16th member of this aggressive bloc.

The growth of NATO, our commentator notes, is no doubt a negative event in present-day international relations. Deliberately, although with no success, Western propaganda is misleading the world's public by trying to prove that the hast, step of the present Spanish Government which, by the way, does not enjoy the unanimous support of the Spanish people, the step to join NATO, represents a contribution to the strengthening of democracy in Spain and the consolidation of international security in Europe.

The facts show that, to the contrary, this action contradicts the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act on Security and Cooperation. It represents an attempt by the West to disturb the prevailing approximate balance of forces in Europe and reflects NATO's striving to achieve military superiority for the Western bloc.

Spain's entry into NATO creates new and serious pretexts for strengthening international tension in the Mediterranean, Europe and the entire world. This is admitted in the West too. By using Atlantic solidarity and the bloc's discipline as levers of pressure, the U.S. administration and militarist circles within NATO will try to spread the bloc's sphere of action beyond the boundaries of the present-day zone which was defined by the original text of the NATO treaty.

The possibility of the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons on the territory of Spain which are not there at the moment cannot but evoke concern. It is not in vain that in the Western press recently there have started to appear statements by NATO military figures and politicians saying that such a step would be desirable and inevitable as it is necessary to remove NATO's mythical lagging in armaments.

The problem of sovereignty over Gibraltar, at present a British colony, although in the past, until the 18th century, it was a part of Spanish territory, and the question of NATO's military and political guarantees for such Spanish possessions as the Canary Islands and also Ceuta and Melilla, which are geographically situated in North Africa, will become no less acute and delicate. All this does not promise a sunny future either for Spain or for its new partners.

Nevertheless, the general conclusion of what has happened is obvious. The expansion of the NATO bloc will adversely influence the international situation since its inflicts harm on the cause of detente, the consolidation of security and the development of international cooperation.

PRAVDA Editorial

LD012355 Moscow TASS in English 2252 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow 2 Jun, TASS -- "A Slippery and Dangerous Road" is the title of today's PRAVDA editorial concerning Spanish accession to NATO. Excerpts:

"It is planned to mark with much pomp Spain's accession to NATO at the NATO summit meeting in Bonn due in several days' time, but is there any reason for fanfare?" PRAVDA writes.

"The entire post-war history convincingly demonstrates: only those who would like to deepen divisions between the East and the West of Europe, to heighten military confrontation there and to intensify the arms race can applaud the expansion of NATO whose militaristic orientation is commonly known."

"Exactly such a line, such motives have guided the activities of the NATO military bloc since the very day of its establishment. It is because of NATO that Europe had to live through the ill-famed period of the cold war when the atmosphere of intimidation, alienation, and mutual mistrust was being worked up."

The decision of Spain's accession to NATO, PRAVDA writes, openly ignores the will of an overwhelming majority of the United Nations member-countires. "What is in the light of all this the real worth of declarations concerning NATO's peace-making intentions?"

"Judging by everything, those who are shaping the policies of the bloc are interested in something different, notably in whipping up military preparations, building up armaments and heightening confrontation. This is a line at upsetting the military equilibrium which has taken shape between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO as a whole. Vain attempts but no less dangerous because of that."

"By joining NATO, Spain also falls into the sphere of operation of the doctrines which NATO has armed itself with. Now, quite logically, the notorious doctrine of a 'limited nuclear war' in Europe can be spread to Spain as well. Is it all the same for the Spanish people?"

"Spain joins NATO in a worsened international situation which exacerbates the serious negative consequences of this move. These are far-reaching and not entirely foreseeable consequences, including for Spain itself."

"All indications are that Spain is making a step which may entail substantial losses in many a sphere of its international activities, including bilateral relations," the editorial says.

"Spain's accession to NATO, of course, is not its business alone, nor is it the business of the United States alone which acts as one of the main go-getters pressing for the expansion of the North Atlantic bloc and the activization of its military preparations. This matter affects broad interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and outside it. And the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to that."

"The Soviet Union has openly expressed its principled attitude to the matter in a memorandum to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain as far back as last September when the plans for Spain's accession to NATO began taking a specific shape. This position remains in effect. The entire responsibility rests with those who carried through this act which is at variance with the interests of European and international peace," PRAVDA writes.

SOVIET PAPER VIEWS FRG-USSR 1972 TREATY

LD020716 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun,TASS -- The treaty between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany, signed in Moscow on August 12, 1970, entered into force on June 3, 1972.

"During the past years the Soviet Union and the FRG have striven to fill the Moscow treaty with concrete content," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. "As a result, Soviet-West German relations have acquired a new quality and dynamics. In the first place, political contacts at top levels have been intensified."

Relations between the USSR and the FRG have been developing favourably in a number of fields. Our economic links have been put on a long-term basis. Some of the joint projects look into the 21st century. They are very important not only economically but also politically.

"The Soviet Union favours stable, mutual beneficial ties with the FRG and the further expansion of these relations on the basis of strict observance of the commitments assumed," the newspaper says.

"In the present worsened international situation it is very important to preserve and amplify the capital of trust that was accumulated by joint efforts during the seventies, during the decade of detente which had a profound effect on the minds of the people," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses.

"In contrast with this, Washington is pushing the FRG toward a confrontation with the Soviet Union and is trying to upset our economic relations. This contradicts the spirit of the Moscow treaty and the spirit of Helsinki."

"Of course, the FRG and the Soviet Union also have some differences. But, as the Soviet Union believes, the two sides should try to overcome and not deepen these differences. It is very important for practical politics to continue to work together for strengthening peace and re-establishing the climate of detente. During Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in November last, the two sides reaffirmed their determination to continue to base their policies firmly on the treaties and agreements signed, above all, on the treaty of August 12, 1970."

"It should be pointed out," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in conclusion, "that the policy of goodneighbourly and mutually beneficial relations with the FRG is a principled lasting policy of our party and state. It is in the interests of peace, security and cooperation that the USSR and the FRG should continue to follow the historical course shaped in relations between our two countries by the Moscow treaty."

JOURNALIST QUIZZED ON GERMAN REUNIFICATION

PM020849 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 23 May 82 p 54

[Gianni Corbi undated interview in Moscow with Sh. P. Sanakoyev, member of the editorial staff of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN: "Two Germanies Are Fine, for Now"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- [Question] Some people say that here in Moscow you are undecided between acceptance of Germany becoming the heart of a politically and militarily integrated Western Europe (equipped with Euromissiles) or the aim of a future German reunification with a view to a new order for the Old Continent as a whole, and of central Europe in particular. Are these merely journalistic speculations or has this issue been taken into consideration, albeit simply as a hypothesis?

[Answer] As you well know, the problem of the borders that emerged from World War II was definitively resolved at Helsinki. And the treaty signed by Brandt and Brezhnev in 1970 clearly ratifies the principle of the inviolability of borders. It is true that initially Stalin did envisage a united and democratic Germany, whereas Roosevelt (and others) wanted four or five Germanies. Then everybody knows what happened: the cold war, the offensive against the USSR, the birth of a West Germany in an anti-Soviet role....

[Question] Do you mean therefore that it is a propagandist issue -- not topical and, all in all, academic.

[Answer] No, it is not at all academic -- anything but. But how can one fail to observe that the balance of forces in Europe and the present situation of the two Germanies are such as to render any discourse on reunification difficult. To harp on this subject right now serves only to nurture political speculations — and not just in Germany. We are well aware that there are forces in the FRG who set themselves the task of peacefully achieving Germany's reunification. We also know that it is necessary to distinguish between the position of Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, for instance. There is an entire wing of the SPD — leftwing, so to speak -- that is more sensitive to the feelings and aspirations of the people, of public opinion. Personal backgrounds also play their part in this matter. I am thinking, for instance, of Egon Bahr, who negotiated at length with our leaders, and who is acquainted with our positions and was one of the authors of the dente policy.

[Question] The idea of a reunified Germany transformed into a vast neutral zone in the heart of Europe has never been encouraged by the Soviets, but neither have they resolutely condemned it. Why is that? Is it just because the Soviets want to nurture the German's pacifism and to avoid discouraging their isolationist leanings?

[Answer] The USSR has made many proposals with regard to this matter. We supported the Rapacki plan: At the 26th CPSU Congress and at the recent Bonn meetings Brezhnev declared his approval of the plan to transform Europe into a denuclearized zone, and the same applies to the proposals to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace or the idea to denuclearize northern Europe.

[Question] My last question concerns an old but decisive issue, that is, whether there are any splits within the Politburo over what policy to pursue with regard to the FRG.

[Answer] Of course there is absolute unanimity on this point. Brezhnev's proposals are the result of collegial decisions taken by the Politburo, following the policy line approved by the congress. And I believe it is very unlikely that there could be any splits or disputes on an issue as important and decisive as Germany.

PROVISIONS FOR FRG ARMS EXPORTS CRITICIZED

DW281239 Moscow in Germany to Germany 1600 GMT 27 May 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary: "Militarization of Economy and Militarization of Policy"]

[Text] The West German news agency DPA reports that the Bonn Cabinet has approved the new guidelines for arms exports which had earlier been adopted by the Federal Security Council, a secret cabinet body with independent decision-making competence. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

The so-called new guidelines, which in the view of most experts constitute a slackening of the former regulations, actually have met with much criticism already after they were passed by the Federal Security Council, not only abroad but also in the Federal Republic proper, above all in the ranks of the SPD. This is quite understandable, for many Social Democrats, who are not of a short memory, feel that the extension of the Federal Republic's arms exports is not in conformity with the loudly announced principles of the SPD and with the principle that weapons produced and stationed in the Federal Republic must serve defense purposes only.

Granted, the new provisions include the addition that arms exports to non-NATO countries are to be permitted only if they were destined for defense purposes and if they do not contribute to the aggravation of existing tensions. But the critics rightly consider this a mere fig-leaf. And this is right, because who of the arms buyers actually would admit that he planned to wage an offensive war or to aggravate existing tensions with the purchased arms?

But examining the critical remarks from the ranks of the SPD and the peace movement in the Federal Republic I can see that the public is not only concerned about this but also and perhaps, above all, about the domestic policy and security policy aftereffects of the new guidelines. And this, too, with good reason, because these guidelines, which were confirmed by the Cabinet now against critical voices, are testifying to the growing influence exerted by the FRG's arms producers and arms traders on political decisions in Bonn.

But German history -- just let us recall the fatal role played by gun producer Krupp in the unleashing of World War I; Krupp, by the way, also engaged in a broadly fanned arms trade -- German history actually has taught very impressive lessons in this regard. The slackening of the arms trade restrictions can only entail a further expansion of the arms manufacturers in the FRG and increase the influence they are bringing to bear. Their economic interests, with which they know to subjugate politics through the utilization of a powerful lobby, are in no harmony at all with the striving for disarmament and peace by the majority of Federal citizens. Also abroad the growing militarization of the West German economy is not watched with indifference for it also results in a militarization of politics.

Hence it may be said that the new guidelines for the arms trade are of no use to anybody. With the exception of those who, according to a word by Karl Marx, are drinking their elixir of life from the skulls of the war victims like a pagan deity.

TASS REPORTS ON CPSU-BELGIAN CP TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD282004 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS -- Delegations of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Belgium have stressed that "today, in conditions of a sharpening of the international situation as a result of the desire of the Reagan administration to return to the policy of confrontation, one important task is to assure a broadening of the massive struggle of different political and public forces on a broad single platform of protecting peace, discontinuing the arms race, and working for disarmament and a radical improvement in the international situation."

The CPSU and the Communist Party of Belgium will continue to develop their contacts and cooperation in the name of the attainment of these objectives, says a report about the meeting in Moscow between Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium Louis Van Geyt, member of the Politbureau, National Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium Jan Debrouwere and member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium Robert Dussart and alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov and member of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin. In a comradely conversation, the representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Belgium exchanged information on the activities of their parties as well as discussed some of the questions of international situation of mutual interest.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium stayed in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from 26 to 28 May.

CONFRONTATION FRONT MINISTERS MEET IN ALGIERS

PM021033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents Yu. Vladimirov and K. Dudarev: "Resolute Rebuff; the Arab Countries Reject the U.S.-Israeli Compact"]

[Text] Algiers, 25 May -- The Arab countries belonging to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front reject in principle the Camp David agreements and categorically oppose the U.S.-Zionist attempts to "Arabize" the capitulationist deal, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi stated at a conference of foreign ministers of Algeria, Syria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO held here.

The convening of the conference of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front was dictated by the galvanization of U.S. and Israeli actions aimed at imposing a "pax Americana" on the Arab peoples.

The main goal of the conference, Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Section, stated, is to strengthen the cohesion of the progressive Arab regimes and to mobilize the efforts of all Arabs in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli offensive.

In the communique that they adopted, the participants in the conference appealed to the Arab states to deal a resolute rebuff to the U.S.-Zionist plan to create a military-strategic bloc in the Near East under U.S. leadership and to oppose resolutely the imperialist presence, primarily the military presence, in the region, and the military agreements with the United States and the siting of U.S. bases in the Near East. They called on the Arab states to consistently fulfill the commitments stemming from the decisions of the 1978 Baghdad summit conference. The Arab countries must continue to boycott the Egyptian regime until it frees itself of the fetters with which it has chained itself in signing the Camp David agreements.

Those taking part in the conference expressed their profound gratitude to the socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union and all democratic forces which are struggling against imperialism and coming out for peace and in support of the Arab peoples' right to decide their own destiny themselves.

CPSU-ALGERIAN PARTY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

LD012112 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 1 Jun 82

["Talks Between Delegations From the CPSU and the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- A delegation from the National Liberation Front Party (FLN) of Algeria stayed in the Soviet Union from May 26 to June 1 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Talks between the CPSU and FLN delegations were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and confirmed broad identity of views of both parties.

The CPSU delegation at the talks was headed by alternate member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev. The FLN delegation was headed by member of the political bureau of the FLN party, Minister of the Interior of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic M'hamed Yala.

The CPSU and FLN representatives noted with satisfaction the high level of Soviet-Algerian cooperation which meets the vital interests of the peoples in both countries.

The CPSU and FLN delegations expressed grave concern over the aggravation of the world situation caused by the enhanced aggressiveness of imperialism and machinations by the reaction, striving for domination and hegemony, which results in the emergence of new seats of tension.

The delegations stressed the need for improving the international situation, for a constructive search for ways and means leading to peace on earth. They reaffirmed their countries' deep-rooted adherence to the cause of universal disarmament in the interests of durable peace and international security.

The participants in the meeting reaffirmed their condemnation of the Camp David policy which encourages Israel's aggressive aspirations and facilitates imperialist penetration in the Middle East. They stressed the primal importance of unity of Arab national patriotic forces in the interests of invigorating the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

An opinion was expressed that the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands should be regarded from the viewpoint of the decolonisation problem. The delegations favoured cessation of bloodshed and reaffirmed the position of their parties, which favoured and favour a peaceful solution of the Anglo-Argentine dispute.

The sides declared in favour of the proposals to proclaim Africa and the Middle East nuclear-free zones and to create zones of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Southeast Asia. An opinion was expressed that the aggravation of the situation in the world stresses the role of the Non-Aligned Movement as an important and real factor of the present-day international life.

Yala Departs 1 Jun

LD011802 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- A delegation of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the party, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic M'hamed Hadj Yala, left Moscow today. It stayed in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Sheremetyevo airport the delegation was seen off by member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Gustov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutens and high-placed officials of the CPSU Central Committee. The send-off party included the Algerian ambassador in the USSR, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party al-'Ayyashi Yakir.

BAYBAKOV, ALGERIAN MINISTER DISCUSS WATER PROJECTS

PM020817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] On 26 May N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received B. Brahim, Algerian minister of hydraulics, land development and environmental protection. They discussed questions of cooperation in the sphere of water resources construction.

ALIYEV RECEIVES JORDANIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD282210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] In Baku today Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received a delegation of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society led by chairman of the Jordanian national consultative council Arar.

The guests are visiting the Soviet Union for the days of Soviet-Jordanian friendship being held in our country.

'Arar Visit Details

JN301656 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 30 May 82 p 24

[APN article entitled: Moscow Receives Jordanian Guests]

[Text] In his speech at a grand ceremony held in Moscow's Friendship House on Jordanian Independence Day and the opening of the days of the Soviet-Jordanian friendship, Aleksey Safonov, chairman of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society and deputy minister of health, said: We are pleased to receive our dear Jordanian friends in the USSR, which is well-known for its hospitality.

The days of Soviet-Jordanian friendship are being held for the first time in the USSR. This is a new step to promote the ties of friendship between the two countries. These days of Soviet-Jordanian friendship will be held in Moscow and in the Azerbaijan SSR. It may be recalled that the days of Soviet-Jordanian friendship were successfully held in Jordan last year with the participation of Azerbaijan.

The USSR-Jordanian relations are cordial and are based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs; and this is an example to be followed in relations that are mutually beneficial to countries with different social systems. The official visits by His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal to the USSR in 1967 and 1981 and the personal contacts among the leaders in the two countries have helped the continuous development of the cordial Soviet-Jordanian relations in all fields and have contributed to the attempts to establish just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Aleksey Safonov expressed his confidence that the successful organization of the days of Soviet-Jordanian friendship will greatly contribute toward strengthening the bonds of friendship between the USSR and Jordan and serve the interest of peace.

Sulayman 'Arar, head of the Jordanian delegation and speaker of the National Consultative Council, conveyed greetings to the Soviet people on behalf of His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian Government and people and said: We are proud of our friendship with the USSR — a friendship which has proved to be firm and unshakable over the years. 'Arar said that the members of his delegation are pleased to be visiting the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR; and are pleased to learn about recent achievements of the Soviet citizens in economy, culture and art. They also explained Jordan's successes in recent years. It is for this reason that the days of friendship between the two countries have been organized.

In a speech during the ceremony, Jordanian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Hani al-Khasawinah said: The USSR has always and is still supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples to achieve their legitimate rights, remove the effects of Israel's aggression and comprehensively settle the Middle East problem.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR IN IRAN -- Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vil Boldyrev as the USSR ambassador in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Vil Boldyrev was born in 1924. He joined the diplomatic service in 1956 and held a number of responsible posts in the central apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and abroad. In 1969-1975 he was minister-counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in India. In 1975-1978 he was deputy head of the department of South Asia at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and then head of the Department of Middle East Countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

GEN YEPISHEV VISITS MOZAMBIQUE INSTALLATIONS

EA011042 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The head of the Soviet Army and Navy Political Department, Gen Aleksey Yepishev, has been visiting military installations in Nampula Province. The agenda included a visit to the Nampula military officers college where the general watched military exercises carried out by the Mozambican cadets. He was accompanied by the political commissar of the Mozambican Armed Forces, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza. General Yepishev is in Mozambique for talks with military officials.

U.S. NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH RSA ASSESSED

LD010930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun (TASS) -- A few days ago U.S. Commerce Secretary M. Baldridge disclosed the contents of Washington's "new policy" in the sphere of nuclear cooperation with the apartheid regime. It provides for lifting restrictions on exports of so-called "dual purpose goods to South Africa" Sergey Pomerantsev writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN today.

According to asessments by competent experts the South African regime is extremely near to creating its own nuclear weapons or already has nuclear weapons. As is clear from perturbed press reports, the technological aid from the West, and above all from Washington, played no small role in this, the commentator stresses. The concern of the African states and the whole of the world public over this dangerous progress is made worse by Pretoria's stubborn refusal to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Now the American administration, itself counting on nuclear superiority, is trying to cover up its cooperation with South Africa in this field with a fig leaf of arguments about the facists' "harmlessness" and their allegedly exclusively peaceful intentions, the commentary notes.

In Africa, however, the aggressive aspirations of the Pretoria regime are well known, just as is the policy of the United States, which is hostile to the peoples of the continent. By encouraging Pretoria's creation of a nuclear potential, the White House is assuming an enormous responsibility, and it will not get out of it by any demagogic statements.

MOUNTING TENSION IN CHAD, HABRE ACTIONS NOTED

LD011324 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jun, TASS - According to reports reaching from Ndjamena, tension is mounting in Chad. Armed formations of the former Defence Minister Hissene Habre, which use American aid coming via the Sudan, are broadening the zone they occupy and are preparing an attack directly on the capital of the republic — Ndjamena. This creates a real threat to the legitimate transitional National Unity Government of Chad, which is headed by Goukouni Oueddei.

As is reported in well informed circles, military aid which is being rendered to the Hissene Habre formations comes from American sources. And the United States, it is stressed in these circles, is ready to increase arms deliveries to that separatist grouping to help it seize power in the country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MARKS AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

PM271327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 24 May the USSR Foreign Ministry held a reception for the heads of the diplomatic missions of African states accredited to the Soviet Union to mark Africa Liberation Day. The guests were greeted by L.F. Ilichyev, USSR deputy foreign minister. E.C.A. Lang'at, Kenyan ambassador to the USSR, spoke on behalf of the African countries' ambassadors.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED MEXICAN ENVOY

LD011712 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the newly appointed Ambassador of Mexico in the USSR Gustavo Romero Kolbeck.

Andrey Gromyko and Gustavo Romero Kolbeck had a friendly conversation expressed during which was mutual satisfaction with the state of bilateral relations that are developing in a stable manner in various fields on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation. Both sides stated readiness to further expand and deepen ties between the two countries.

Andrey Gromyko noted that the common interest of the Soviet Union and Mexico in the solution of such important problems as prevention of war, curbing of the arms race, respect for the lawful striving of peoples for independence and independent development serves as a good basis for fruitful Soviet-Mexican cooperation in the international arena, this being especially important in conditions of the present serious aggravation of the situation in the world. The Soviet Union's principled position in favour of removing existing and preventing new seats of international tension, of settling outstanding issues, including those in Latin America, by peaceful means, at the negotiating table was confirmed.

ARGENTINE CP WORKERS VISIT TO USSR CONTINUES

PM011533 Moscow TRAVDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Work Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of ideological workers of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Argentine Communists familiarized themselves with experience of the CPSU's ideological work and with the activity of party organizations in this sphere aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th Congress, in the speeches and statements of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

The delegation members emphasized the lasting significance for all countries' Communists of the experience of the CPSU and the Soviet people in building a new, socialist and communist society. They advocated the cohesion and unity of action of Communists and all peace-loving forces, which is particularly necessary under the present conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation in order to thwart imperialism's aggressive plans, which could plunge mankind into thermonuclear catastrophe. The Argentine Communists evaluated highly the Soviet Union's position on the question of the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, which stems from its principled line of liquidating vestiges of colonialism and resolving disputed international problems by peaceful means, by means of negotiation.

The meetings on Soviet soil provided new confirmation of the friendship, mutual respect and fraternal cooperation characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the PCA. The Argentine Communists expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the warm welcome given them during their stay in the USSR.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ARGENTINE EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM011557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] Ernesto de la Guardia, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 25 May to mark a national holiday -- the anniversary of the May revolution. The reception was attended by T. Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ARTICLE ON FOOD PROGRAM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May carries a frontpage editorial under the heading "For the Good of the People." Comparison of this item with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published in the 26 May Soviet Union DIALY REPORT, page R 1, reveals the following variations:

Page R 1, after the penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ...was also unenviable.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan there was a considerable increase in the production of all basic types of output by comparison with the 7th 5-Year Plan. Average yearly production....

Page R 2, paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...draw up a specific food program through the year 1990. A systematic....

Page R 3, last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...envisaged to create real autonomous financing [khozyastvennyy raschet] and to ensure....

Page R 4, second paragraph, PRAVDA omits first sentence: To improve the financial... to over R20 billion.

CPSU CC HOLDS MEDIA CONFERENCE ON FOOD PROGRAM

PM011417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of central newspapers, journals, publishing houses, news agencies, television and radio broadcasting and ideological establishments has been held at the CPSU Central Committee. It examined the mass news media's tasks in explaining and propagandizing the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Realize It" and in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, which is a major contribution to the creative development of the CPSU's revolutionary theory and Leninist agrarian policy, has been welcomed with great approval and enthusiasm by the party and the entire Soviet people.

The conference was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. M.V. Zimyanin and I.V. Kapitonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the conference.

It was pointed out that the party's modern agrarian policy, whose foundations were laid by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and developed by a number of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 24th-26th Party Congresses, is being implemented consistently. The historic decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum mark a new stage in the virtue of their nature and scale are designed to ensure the further upsurge of the entire national economy. The USSR Food Program, elaborated on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines, will make it possible reliably to provide the country's population with foodstuffs in the shortest possible time.

The most important task of the press, it was pointed out at the conference, is to convey the propositions and conclusions in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the substance of the CPSU Central Committee plenum documents to all working people and to give party organizations all possible assistance in developing active organizational and political work among workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia on realizing the food program and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' resolutions adopted in this connection.

The mass news and propaganda media must be active organizers of the nationwide socialist competition to raise agricultural and livestock-raising standards in every possible way, to improve the utilization of land, production capital and material, labor and financial resources; to improve labor productivity and work quality; to eliminate losses; to ensure economy and thrift, to assimilate new management methods; and to achieve the best end results in all links of the agroindustrial complex.

The food program is to yield its first fruits already in 1982. This is why it is necessary to promote in every possible way the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for purchases of grain, meat, milk and other products and the on-schedule processing and full preservation of the jubilee year harvest.

The press, radio and television are obliged to struggle energetically to realize the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions aimed at steadily enhancing the Soviet people's well-being, to support the creative questing of grain growers, livestock raisers, machine operators and specialists of rural and urban labor collectives and persistently to propagandize and introduce their progressive experience.

The broad and vivid illumination of the multifaceted activity of party raykoms and primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agroindustrial complex enterprises must be at the center of the attention of the press, television and radio. It is precisely on their efforts, the unity of their organizational, ideological and educational work and their ability to work with people that the return on labor and the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party depend to a decisive degree.

An important direction in the work of the press is the convincing revelation of social progress in the modern Soviet countryside and of the transformation in the housing, domestic, social and cultural living conditions of the rural population.

The implementation of the USSR Food Program is a matter for the whole party and the whole people. It is the lofty duty of the Soviet press and of every journalist to be in the front ranks of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the historic CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Grishin Report on Food Program

LD011654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Today in Moscow a meeting took place of the aktiv of the city organization of the CPSU. The results of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the tasks of the capital's Communists in the implementation of the food program were discussed. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered the report. His report analyzed [word indistinct] the activity of the party, Soviet economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations connected with the implementation of the party's agrarian policy. A complex of measures was discussed for the implementation of the food program. It was noted that the working people of the capital make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the party's plans. Let us give one figure -- 150 Moscow enterprises are producing lathes, machines and various types of equipment for agriculture.

Grishin, Romanov Appearances

PM010845 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 18 May publishes on pages 1-2 an unattributed report entitled "Improving the Health Service." It states that "V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom," took part in the work of a conference of workers from Moscow nursing and preventive establishments and medical research and training institutes held 17 May 1982 in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns under the auspices of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 19 May publishes on page 4 a LENTASS report entitled "Word of Farewell to Artist." It states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom," together with other members of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau, was in the honor guard at the lying in state of actor Aleksandr Fedorovich Borisov at Leningrad's A.S. Pushkin Theater on 18 May.

Romanov Tour

PM011043 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Raising the Efficiency of Agricultural Production"]

[Excerpts] The oblast's agricultural workers are currently carrying out sowing work on a broad front. Skillfully overcoming the weather problems, leading farms are finishing planting potatoes, vegetables, grain and other agricultural crops and are laying a firm foundation for the future harvest.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom, familiarized himself with the progress of the spring fieldwork in Lomonosovskiy and Volosovskiy Rayons.

In conversations with plant workers and specialists (at the Volosovo mixed feed plant), G.V. Romanov stressed the importance of the accelerated buildup of the volume of output and the improvement of product quality. It is necessary to achieve the utmost reduction in product losses during production and transportation so that consumers receive as much granulated fodder as possible.

Together with construction and transportation workers, the enterprise collective must complete in a short space of time the complete overhaul of all technological lines and raise the standard of production. One of the urgent tasks is to improve shipments of raw materials and finished products. Work in establishing the collective, appointing cadres and improving their skill and responsibility for matters entrusted to them must be an object of special concern for the plant's party organization. The experience of building and assimilating capacities at the Volosov mixed feed plant must be studied and used comprehensively in building new enterprises in this sector in other rayons of the oblast.

With G.V. Romanov were: R.E. Praust, secretary of the CPSU Obkom; L.A. Koykolaynen, deputy chairman of Leningrad Oblispolkom; N.I. Popov, chief of the party obkom construction section; and N.P. Moskovkin and A.V. Pavlov, first secretaries of the Lomonosovskiy and Volosovskiy CPSU Raykoms.

Tikhonov, Arkhipov at Exhibit

LD020540 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the international specialized exhibition Inlegmash-82. The Soviet section of the exhibition had a display demonstrating the successes of Soviet machine-building for textile and light industries and in the field of creating and introducing highly-efficient systems of machinery ensuring a considerable growth in labor productivity and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods.

Also at the exhibition were Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Antonov, Bodyul, Kostandov, Makeyev, Martynov, Marchuk, Novikov, Nuriyev and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers. The exhibits were explained by Comrade Pudkov, USSR minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances.

Chernenko, Others on Guards Day

LD272120 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 82

[From Vremya newscast]

[Text] Tomorrow our country will mark Border Guards Day. To commemorate the significant event a ceremonial meeting was held today in the state central concert hall.

In the presidium were Comrade Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet Ispolkom; Army General Tsinev and Colonel General Chebrikov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; deputy chairmen of the USSR KGB; military commanders, leaders of party, soviet and social organizations and border guard veterans.

Army General Matrosov, chief of the Main Directorate of Border Guard Troops of the USSR KGB, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the Border Guard troops he assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the border guard troops will continue to guard the sacred borders of our socialist country vigilantly and reliably.

Rashidov at Monument Unveiling

LD262148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 May 82

[Summary] A monument to the friendship of the peoples of the USSR has been unveiled today in Tashkent to perpetuate the memory of the Uzbek families (Batrikhon) and (Shakmeda-Shamakhmudov) who adopted 15 children who were victims of the war. "In Peoples' Friendship Square, where a sculpture has been set up, a meeting of worker representatives from the capital of the republic has taken place. Those attending spoke of the great fraternity of nations and ethnic groups of the land of the soviets who are rallied round the Leninist party, of their lofty aims and aspirations. Taking part in the meeting was Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. The makers of the monument are sculptor Ryabichev and architects Adylov and Adamov."

Rashidov at Fergana Meeting

GF011212 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] A party economic meeting was held in Fergana yesterday. Tasks of the oblast's workers in light of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum were discussed. Obkom First Secretary Comrade Umarov presented a report. Those who addressed the meeting spoke about the firm tasks of the oblast's workers and their contribution to realizing the country's Food (?Program).

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the party economic meeting.

Solomentsev at Knowledge Society

LD272050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The Seventh Congress of the RSFSR Knowledge Society has opened in the Great Kremlin Palace. The delegates are focusing on perfecting lecture propaganda as an effective factor in the formation in Soviet people of a scientific world outlook, active life positions and lofty ideological-political and moral qualities.

An accountability report was delivered by Board Chairman Academican Obrastsov.

Cordial greetings and best wishes from Comrade Brezhnev were conveyed to the delegates by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who made a speech at the congress.

Dolgikh at Chemistry Meeting

LD282254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting was held in Moscow today devoted to Chemistry Day, which is being marked for the 17th time in our country. In the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, those in charge of ministries and departments, scholars, frontrankers of production, and representatives of the capital's public.

Officials at Moldavian Fete

PM271611 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 May carries on page 3, under the headline "Singer of Friendship" a TASS report on the 20 May Moscow soiree to mark the 70th birthday of Moldavian poet A.P. Lupan. PRAVDA's report lists "V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments," as attending the function in addition to the officials whose presence is noted in the item published in the 26 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 18, under the heading "Demichev, Zimyanin attend Moldavian Meeting."

FURTHER ON 19TH ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Proceedings 21 May

PM271227 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the 19th Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] The 19th Komsomol Congress continued on 21 May in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow. Participating in the congress work were Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov. They were greeted by tumultuous and prolonged applause.

The discussion of the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol Central Auditing Commission reports was contributed to by D.P. Visnapuu, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; A.I. Shushurin, aircraft commander at the Yakutia civil aviation administration's aviation enterprise at Tiksi; A.K. Imamov, first secretary of Ilishevskiy Komsomol Raykom, Bashkirskaya ASSR; S.A. Vasilyeva, juvenile affairs inspector at the Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon internal affairs section in Volgograd; Kh.Kh. Chechenov, first secretary of Kabardino-Balkarskiy Komsomol Obkom; V.A. Butakov, first secretary of Primorskiy Komsomol Kraykom, and T.L. Golovkova, doctor at No 1 city hospital in Makeyevka, Donetskaya Oblast.

A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, reported on the results of work by the 19th Komsomol Congress sections.

The delegates expressed filial gratitude to the Communist Party, the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for indefatigable activity geared to the growth of the socialist economy, the further improvement of Soviet people's well-being, the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the struggle for peace and happiness for all the peoples and they expressed warm appreciation for the constant concern for young people. In the numerous responses received by the 19th Komsomol Congress to the CPSU Central Committee greetings message and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech Komsomol members and young people unanimously approve and wholeheartedly support the CPSU and Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy and express a warm desire always to be at the forefront of communist creation and to make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Speeches of greetings to the congress were made by Spiros (Khalvatzis), general secretary of the Greek Communist Youth; Patricio (Echegarai), secretary general of the Argentine Federation of Communist Youth; (Kumba Diakite), general secretary of the Guinea National Youth Committee of Africa Democratic Revolution; (Dmitris Khristofyas), general secretary of the Unified Democratic Organization of Cypriot Youth.

On 21 May 1982 foreign guests of the 19th Komsomol Congress also addressed Komsomol aktiv meetings in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

The congress decided to call a stop to the debate on the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol Central Auditing Commission reports.

B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee made the final speech.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution approving the Komsomol Central Committee's activity in leading Komsomol organizations, enhancing their role in the communist education of young people and mobilizing young men and women to the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU congress and fulfillment of the 18th Komsomol Congress decisions.

The congress adopted a unanimous resolution on the report entitled "The Komsomol Central Committee Accountability Report and the Lenin Komsomol's Tasks in Molding a Generation of Politically Active People Who Know What They Are Doing, Who Are Conscientious and Competent and Ever Ready To Defend Their Motherland."

The Komsomol Central Auditing Commission's report was unanimously approved.

A 19th Komsomol Congress resolution on partial changes to the Komsomol rules was adopted unanimously.

Then the congress examined the next item on the agenda -- election of Komsomol central organs.

The Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol Central Auditing Commission were elected.

At the evening session the congress delegates and guests greeted with tumultuous applause the warriors of the all-union Komsomol shock detachment named for the 19th Komsomol Congress and representatives of the detachment named for the 18th Komsomol Congress. Pavel Baryayev, Komsomol-youth team leader at the Urengoygazpromstroy and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, who commanded the all-union detachment named for the 18th Komsomol Congress, presented to the congress presidium a report on the labor accomplishments of the Lenin Komsomol's envoys at the country's shock construction sites.

The new detachment of young volunteers was addressed by Hero of the Soviet Union A.P. Maresyev, one of the original builders of Komsomolskna-Amure. At the request of the country's distinguished construction workers and labor veterans he presented the Red Banner of the all-union Komsomol shock detachment named for the 19th Komsomol Congress to congress delegate Vladimir Pronin, commander of the detachment, and expressed confidence that the envoys of Komsomol organizations in all the union republics will honorably justify the Lenin Komsomol's confidence.

V. Pronin reported that the detachment was ready to set off for the very important projects of the 11th 5-Year Plan and he assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that wise mentor of young people, and the 19th Komsomol Congress that the young enthusiasts will devote all their strength, knowledge and energy to the great cause of building communism. The warriors of the shock detachment swore an oath.

Then the congress greeted representatives of the USSR Armed Forces. They were joined in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses auditorium by celebrated military commanders and heroes of the Great Patriotic War. On behalf of the young troops Lt Col A. Ya. Obukhov, commander of the Leningrad Guards Red Banner Order of Kutuzov motorized rifle training regiment named for the Lenin Komsomol, said that the defenders of the motherland are vigilantly guarding its sacred frontiers and are constantly improving political training and military expertise.

The session participants warmly applauded the glorious victory banner which was carried into the auditorium by Hero of the Soviet Union M.V. Kantariya. The assembled company was addressed by the celebrated Great Patriotic War commander, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan. He urged Soviet young people to cherish and increase the military glory of the older generation.

At the sacred victory banner the troops of the eighties swore always and in all things to follow Lenin's behests, to rally even more closely around the Communist Party, to be ready at any moment to embark on an exploit in the name of the beloved motherland and to defend the cause of peace and socialism. With prolonged applause and shouts of "Glory to the USSR Armed Forces" the audience bade farewell to the young troops.

With immense enthusiasm the delegates adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of Komsomol members and all the country's young men and women the congress gave solemn assurances that the Lenin Komsomol will continue to be a reliable reserve and militant assistant for the party. Through their shock labor, excellent training, exemplary military service and absolute loyalty to Lenin's behests and the great communist ideals, young Soviet people are justifying the party and motherland's great confidence in them.

The closing speech at the congress was made by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central committee.

The 19th Komsomol Congress was declared closed. Everyone rose. Tumultuous applause broke out. The delegates and guests sang the party anthem "The Internationale." Repeated shouts of "Hurrah!" rang out in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. There were shouts of "Glory to the CPSU!" "Glory to the Politburo of the Communist Party's Leninist Central Committee!" "Long live our beloved multinational motherland!" "Hurrah to the Soviet people!" "Long Live Lenin's Komsomol!" "Long live proletarian internationalism!" "Long Live communism!" The auditorium chanted: "Lenin! The party! The Komsomol!"

Central Committee Elections

PM271255 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on First Komsomol Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The first plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee elected by the 19th Komsomol Congress was held 21 May. It discussed organizational matters.

The following were elected Komsomol Central Committee secretaries and bureau members: Yu. A. Dergausov, N.K. Dolgushkin, A.V. Zhuganov, A.N. Kolyakin, V.M. Mishin, D.A. Okhromiy, A.V. Fedulova, D.N. Filippov and L.I. Shvetsova.

The following were elected members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau: S. Abdrakhmanov, V.A. Aksenov, B. Allamuradov, A.G. Bortsov, A.I. Korniyanko, N.A. Koshelev, L.N. Luchinets, V.I. Matviyenko, P.Yu. Ratnikov, G.N. Seleznev and V.P. Solovyev.

The following were elected Komsomol Central Committee Bureau candidate members: V.K. Yegorov, V.M. Kaplenkova, S.I. Kolesnikov, D.M. Muslim-Zade, M.K. Rukmane, V.P. Shaplyko and I.N. Shchelokov.

The plenum appointed A.V. Fedulova chairman of the All-Union V.I. Lenin Pioneer Organization Central Council.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the plenum's work.

There was a meeting of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission. Sh.M. Sultanov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Komsomol Central Committee, was elected chairman. O.P. Osipov, first secretary of Kalininskiy Komsomol Obkom, was elected deputy chairman.

PROCURACY'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

IZVESTIYA Article

PM191023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by N. Bazhenov, USSR first deputy prosecutor general, under the rubric "On the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Procuracy": "Custodian of the Law and Legality"]

[Excerpt] In the 11th 5-Year Plan period the country's economic potential is continuing to expand, the efficiency of the national economy is continuing to increase, and the party congress decisions in the sphere of social programs, above all the Food Program, are being implemented. Organs of the Procuracy are helping to resolve this statewide task by applying their efforts to raising the standard of supervision of the enforcement of laws relating to the protection of socialist property and stepping up the drive against theft, mismanagement, waste, black marketeering and other offenses.

The drive against write-ups is particularly important, since they lie at the root of many serious crimes. After encountering breaches of state discipline in the Nizhnevolgoelektromontazh Trust and discovering evidence of crime in these breaches, the Procuracy instituted criminal proceedings. A probe carried out by a Procuracy investigator revealed that trust manager Obukhov and his subordinates -- Sidorov and Zaritskiy, chiefs of the assembly administrations; Afanasyev, chief engineer of an assembly administration; Kosov, chief of an assembly administration section; and other senior officials -- had for years been systematically doctoring state statistics and as a result had unlawfully received large sums in bonuses. In 1982 the aforementioned persons were given prison sentences by the Volgogradskaya Oblast court for deception and embezzlement of state funds. Their accomplices were also severely punished by the court.

Indolent economic officials who, ignoring the requirements of the law, shirk their obligations regarding the protection of public property, are another of the Procuracy inspectorate's targets. Failure to ensure proper order in the logging and utilization of material and financial resources, irregularities in cadre selection, and attempts to shield specific offenders and to write off losses at the state's expense must all be dealt with uncompromisingly by the law. The leaders of higher ranking organs of economic management must not be allowed to escape responsibility, for they themselves have an obligation to ensure legality in economic relationships.

The USSR Procuracy recently exposed cases of theft, bribery, extortion, cheating of customers and hoarding of scarce goods at state and cooperative trade enterprises in the Kirgiz SSR. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau assessed these cases in a principled manner. The USSR Procuracy made representations to the Tsentrosoyuz board and to USSR Ministry of Trade, as a result of which measures were taken to put a stop to these offenses and their causes. M.A. Amanov, chairman of the Kirgiz Potrebsoyuz, and his deputy V.N. Leonov were severely punished. The prosecution service instituted criminal proceedings against those guilty of theft, graft and other crimes.

Prosecutors take steps to compensate the state for any damages it has sustained. When exposing write-ups, the production of substandard goods and cases of mismanagement leading to the illegal payment of cash bonuses and other damage, in addition to pressing charges against the official responsible they also sue for damages. It should be pointed out, however, that the immediate official responsibility for filing such suits lies with the heads of enterprises, establishments and organizations. These duties are, however, far from being fully discharged by them.

In the drive against drunkards, persistent absentees and those who disrupt production, prosecutors pay particular attention to eliminating the causes of and conditions leading to breaches of labor disicpline, making proper use of the moral and material incentives provided by law, not allowing citizens' labor rights to be infringed upon or citizens to be unlawfully dismissed, and ensuring that the state is properly compensated for material incurred in the form of payments for enforced absences.

The prosecution service in Rodnikovskiy Rayon, Ivanovskaya Oblast, discovered numerous cases of absenteeism being covered up and breaches of labor discipline going unpunished at the Bolshevik mixed-fiber combine. The rayon prosecutor took the matter up with the combine director. A number of officials were punished. Means of exerting influence like holding discussions at workers meetings, prevention councils and comrades' courts are now being used on violators of labor discipline. All of these have had a positive effect on labor discipline.

The Procuracy's most important task is to wage a determined anticrime campaign, respond sharply and promptly to reports of crimes being planned or already committed, be more aggressive in obtaining convictions, secure wide publicity for the work of exposing lawbreakers, draw the attention of labor collectives, the general public and Soviet organs to cases of this kind, and respond in a thoroughly principled manner to attempts to shield the guilty parties. Only this kind of approach is needed from every prosecutor and investigator to implement L.I. Brezhnev's instruction to "leave no scope for parasitism, bribery, black marketeering, unearned income or any encroachments on socialist property."

All of the procuracy's work must be based on ensuring wide publicity and helping in every way to mobilize the masses to help combat the slightest infringements of the law and the slightest breaches of Soviet socialist law and order. Talks given by prosecutors and investigators to labor collectives and at public meetings must be more closely related to explaining our party's policy and to resolving specific economic and political tasks.

Prosecutors and investigators are people with a deep ideological commitment who are devoted to the party and the state and are conscientious servants of the law. In their onerous and responsible work there is also scope for personal heroism -- when acting boldly and decisively to prevent serious crimes and to disarm dangerous criminals. In addition to performing their official duties, prosecutors and investigators are actively involved in public and political life and many of them are party committee members, deputies, propagandists and leaders of people's universities in law studies. Prosecutors V.I. Tsarev of Vladimirskaya Oblast, P.A. Kopeyko of Tulskaya Oblast, I.G. Tsesarenko of Kharkovskaya Oblast, V.N. Petukhov of Kaliningradskaya Oblast, Z.A. Tushuri of Tsitel-Tskaroyskiy Rayon in the Georgian SSR, K.I. Sharov of Nizhegorodskiy Rayon in Gorky City and Sh.B. Radzhabov of Yavanskiy Rayon in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, A. Rasulov, prosecution service investigator in Tashkent city's Kirovskiy Rayon, and many others deserve the warmest praise.

In the run-up to the USSR's 60th anniversary, Procuracy employees are determined to mark this historic date with selfless labor to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and further consolidate the might of the multinational Soviet state and legality and law and order.

Shishkov Talk

LD241656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 24 May 82

[Summary] The 60th anniversary of the Soviet Procuracy will be marked in a few day's time. Deputy Procurator General of the USSR, State Justice Counsel First Class Sergey Aleksandrovich Shishkov talks on the procurator's office:

Lenin stressed the importance of uniform law enforcement throughout the USSR. The functions of the procurator general are precisely laid down. One example of the work of the Procuracy: Some Belorussian light inudstry enterprises were found to be keeping an insufficient check on their property. Lax officials were "appropriately punished" and pilferers were prosecuted.

Enterprises sometimes look after themselves to the detriment of associated factories or wider interests and officials cheat in order to present a favorable picture. "Cases still persist of bribes being taken to alter plans, of squandering raw and other materials, of selling off funded scarce goods to dealers and of concealing illigalities. Thanks to the measures being taken by the Procuracy, these infringements are being resolutely nipped in the bud. In particular, the organs of the Procuracy have recently exposed a number of large-scale embezzlers and malicious bribetakers in some rayons and towns of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Turkemenia and Uzbekistan."

In Astrakhanskaya Oblast the consumer cooperatives were investigated. "Gross violations of the rules of trade, deception of customers and extortion and embezzlement" were uncovered. For example, a shop assistant in Chelyabinsk was prosecuted for causing losses of up to several thousand rubles. She was accused of embezzlement and cheating customers.

The public is rightly upset when mistakes in the work of the law enforcement organs lead to hooligans, ruffians and drunkards going unpunished for long periods. Brezhnev has said that every crime must be properly investigated and the culprits punished as they deserve.

The Procuracy is proud to enjoy the support of the public.

Rekunkov Remarks

LD270848 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1525 GMT on 25 May broadcasts a program entitled "On Guard of the Law" devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR Procuracy. The program begins with A.M. Rekunkov, the USSR procurator general, discussing the events which have occured since the establishment of the Soviet Procuracy. He is followed by V.V. Stepanov, the deputy head of the USSR Procuracy, who notes the role of the Procuracy in advancing the revolution, and G.A. Terekhov, an RSFSR jurist, who discusses changes since 1962. The program then returns to Stepanov who discusses the role of the Procuracy in World War II, culminating in the Nuremberg trials. He then goes on to discuss the postwar period and modern crime detection methods.

The program concludes with Rekunkov saying: "The life of our country is filled with events of great social political significance. The Soviet people are working persistently and implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, CPSU Central Committee plenums and the plans set for the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. In such conditions, there is special need for proper organization, high discipline and observance of moral and law norms.

"It is important that the law be obeyed and observed everywhere and by everyone. Our primary task is to protect socialist property. In this, it is important that the entire community is included, all the working collectives. Then the preventive nature of this job will have considerably more significance and thus there will be fewer infringements of the law and socialist property.

"In the work of the police, an important place is occupied by the struggle against hooligans, drunkards and parasites. This must be stressed because we have received many letters from workers which say that in some places this work is not carried out adequately. At times the hooligans, the drunkards go unpunished when they commit acts which make people indignant, and which touch the interests of society, and because of that the people do not want to tolerate such people, people who violate public order and social discipline. The struggle against parasites is not only a struggle against those who do not want to work. Here we have a special account with these people.

"The point is that in accordance with the USSR Constitution, every citizen must work for society, and work honestly, work in a conscientious manner, and benefit our state and increase the wealth of our country. We must also intensify the struggle against bribery and corruption and speculation. The conversion of man and the erosion of his conscience does not occur all of a sudden. It begins with gifts, presents and other minor tips and then ends with something bigger and this leads to grave criminal responsibility. This is why the struggle against bribery and corruption, speculation and any gifts and present must be conducted persistently and without compromises."

DISPARITY NOTED IN SIBERIAN WORKERS' FACILITIES

PM281019 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 May, Morning Edition, carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article under the rubric "Nationwide Concern for West Siberian Construction Projects" and entitled "The Comforts of a Taiga Settlement" by N. Dedyukhin, first secretary of Purovskiy CPSU Raykom, Tyumenskaya Oblast, criticizing long-standing inadequacies in accommodation and consumer and recreational facilities available to geological survey workers working in West Siberia. Emphasizing the latter's "impeccable and selfless work," the writer draws attention to the fact that the facilities available to oil and gas industry workers are "considerably better" and goes on to identify this disparity as a factor contributing to the decline in the sector's prestige in recent years and to the increasing difficulty of retaining personnel. Planning institutes and organizations and the corresponding departments of the union and republic ministries of geology are criticized for dilatoriness in providing more comfortable accommodation.

VINOGRADOV APPOINTED RSFSR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD281206 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has appointed Vladimir Vinogradov foreign minister of the Russian Federation, relieving from this post Fedor Titov in connection with his retirement.

TADZHIK SOVIET VIEWS ECOLOGY, APPOINTS OFFICIALS

PM250921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Surkov report under the rubric "Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Session": "Constant Concern for Nature Conservation"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- Alarm signals have reached Tadzhikistan's government organs in connection with the pollution of the natural environment. Instances thoroughly investigated on the spot were the subject of discussion by the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet. The keynote speaker, V. Novichkov, first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and the deputies who spoke at the session noted that in the republic environmental conservation is the concern of scientists, specialists and the broad section of the public -- nature lovers. Their activity is based on the land, water and forest codes adopted by the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, health care legislation and other documents.

Our state constantly allocates considerable appropriations for nature conservation measures. In the 10th 5-Year Plan spending for these purposes in the republic exceeded R81 million. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it will increase 30 percent.

In the last 5-year plan some work was done in nature conservation on the basis of state appropriations. Full biological water purification installations have been erected and started up in Leninabad and at the Isfara and Kostakoz canning combines. Water recycling systems have begun to operate at the Tadzhik aluminum plant and certain other enterprises. As a result the volume of water recycled in the republic's industry has reached an average of 45 percent of total water consumption. The discharge of untreated effluent into river basins has falled by 36 percent.

But the work done is still not up to present-day demands. The total capacity of all Tadzhikistan's purification installations amounts to 185 million cubic meters a year, seemingly a considerable capacity. But not all the effluent reaching these installations is purified up to the normal standards. This is because of the unsatisfactory operation of the installations and the inadequate provision of good instruments and equipment.

There was much discussion at the session of the conservation and rational utilization of natural wealth -- land, air, mineral resources, forests and mineral waters. Everywhere the deputies found unutilized reserves. Thus on Tadzhikistan's relatively small territory all types of erosion occur, including water and wind erosion. The state channels many millions of rubles into combating erosion. But in the last 5-year plan these resources were only 87 percent assimilated, and in 1981 the figure was 81 percent.

The republic has now stepped up monitoring of the purity of the air. But the gas- and dust-trapping installations at the Tadzhik aluminum plant, the Vakhsh nitrogenous fertilizer plant, the Yavan electrochemicals plant, the Dushanbe Tadzhiktekstilmash plant and others are still not operating efficiently.

The Supreme Soviet demanded that ministries, departments and local soviets resolutely improve nature conservation work. Appropriate measures have been elaborated. In this connection the session adopted the Tadzhik SSR laws "On Atmosperic Conservation" and "On the Conservation and Exploitation of the Animal World."

The Supreme Soviet adopted two resolutions: on electing Deputy Rakhman Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, to be a member of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and on appointing Kakhar Makhkamov chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

The session also examined other questions on the agenda. Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees were ratified.

UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN NAMED

WA260900 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 29 April carries on page 4 two 50-word decrees of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet announcing that Rashid Ashuraliyev is released from his duties as deputy minister of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers "in connection with his transfer to other work"; and that Bektash Rakhimovich Rakhimov is confirmed as the new deputy minister.

GRISHIN ATTENDS RAYKOM ELECTION MEETING

PM011027 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Sokolnicheskiy party Party Raykom was held yesterday. It examined an organizational question. The plenum released N.I. Ulezlo, CPSU Raykom first secretary and bureau member from his duties on connection with his transfer to other work. The plenum elected A.A. Maksimov party raykom first secretary. I.V. Runov was elected raykom secretary. V.V. Grishin, Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary, spoke at the plenum.

SHEVARDNADZE VIEWS REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

PM281431 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 82, Signed to Press 18 May 82 pp 7-8

[Article by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions": "Economy of the Region: Planning and Management"]

[Text] The channeling of the Soviet economy in the direction of intensive development advances as an obligatory condition the improvement of planning and management of the national economy, the improvement of the economic machinery and its orientation toward achieving high end results.

The 26th CPSU Congress determined the main directions for improving leadership of the economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum that the resolution of this task is an inalienable part of the party's political and theoretical work.

Of course, the question of improving the economic machinery is not new. It did not arise today, nor even yesterday. In point of fact, the entire process of the formation and development of our socialist economy has invariably been accompanied by the improvement of its economic machinery and by its being brought into line with the requirements of a particular stage. As the November plenum pointed out, the economy does not stand still. The system of inter- and intrasectional ties grows and becomes more complex. Therefore the coordination of the work of all national economic links becomes an increasingly important condition for economic efficiency.

Combination of the Sectorial and Regional Methods of Management

The improvement of planning and management of the economy is undoubtedly a complex process and a creative process. And since this is so, it demands a creative approach, a certain boldness and, finally, experimentation. Inertia and stagnation in economic work cannot otherwise be overcome, nor obsolete traditions and habits dispensed with.

There was a time, and it was not so long ago, when many people were wary of experiments in economic activity and in leadership of the economy or were simply afraid of them. This fear now seems to be passing, for practice shows that technical progress alone and the material and technical base alone are no longer sufficient to improve economic efficiency. Other reserves must be sought and commissioned. Many interesting forms and methods of managing the economy, particularly of managing the sharing and development of the agro-industrial complex, have emerged in recent years in many of the country's republics and oblasts. Bold, promising experiments are being conducted in the sphere of organizing the leadership of industry, construction and transportation, including improving planning and management on a territorial and regional level. Such work is also being done in Georgia.

Why do we devote increased attention precisely to improving territorial and regional planning and management?

There are many reasons for this. Given the republic's diversified economy, shortcomings that exist in planning, which takes poor account of the specific nature of regions and gives rise to departmental disunity, have become particularly acutely in recent years. It is sufficient to cite the following example: The 22 electrical equipment sector enterprises located in our republic come under 12 all-union production associations of the relevant ministry. Naturally, this hampers the prompt resolution of many questions in the regional aspect.

Of course, nothing I have said denies the strong aspects of centralized sectorial planning and management. Centralization was a decisive condition for the accelerated development of the Soviet economy and for bridging the gap between the center of the country and its outlying districts. But today almost every sector has become so dispersed territorially and assumed such a scale that many enterprises, particularly not very large ones, in point of fact drop out of the field of view of ministries and departments.

However, a small plant -- small from the viewpoint of the union ministry -- can play a tremendous role for the region where it is located and demand constant attention. Such a differentiated approach is still more important in agriculture, where, to secure a big effect, it is necessary to know well the local conditions, the specific features of the climate and the soil and so forth. All this proves that today, in addition to further improving sectorial planning and management, we must develop this work in every possible way on a regional and territorial level.

Further evidence is the fact that only by skillfully combining sectorial and territorial forms of running the economy is it possible to ensure successful comprehensive socioeconomic development of our regions -- constitutent parts of the unified national economic complex -- and to avoid distortions in this work and resolve many social problems. Today we know what tremendous significance is attached to developing and improving the social sphere and what great additional opportunities open up as a result of this. Closer combination of sectorial and territorial management makes it possible to ensure better maneuverability of labor, raw material and material-technical resources and to concentrate on ensuring a high end result.

Finally, improvement and development of regional planning and management go along with our society's political development and are connected with further development of socialist democracy, including economic democracy, and with broadening local independence and initiative.

Here, too, it must be noted that the role played by analysis of the regional economy's potential and of its internal resources which can be placed at the service of a unified national economic complex had plainly been underestimated in Georgia for a long time, indeed for too long. In fact, such analysis was totally lacking. And if the Georgian SSR lagged considerably behind the average union level in basic indicators of economic and social development by the early seventies, by no means least responsible was the fact that people in the republic did little to tackle problems of the comprehensive development of the city and rayon link, and made obvious errors in planning and management.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on Tbilisi Gorkom, adopted 10 years ago, was a turning point in the activity of the Georgian party organization and in the republic's socioeconomic development. That document laid the foundation of the Georgian Communists' principled struggle to restore Leninist norms in party, state and social life and the Leninist principles of party leadership and to improve the moral and psychological atmosphere and one of the most important tasks which we set ourselves was fundamentally to restructure the leadership of the national economy and put it on a really scientific basis.

Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

The Georgian CP Central Committee devoted special attention to problems of improving management of the republic's agriculture and agroindustrial complex. This complex traditionally played a great role in the republic's economy. However, its potential was greatly underutilized for the sectors of the agroindustrial complex remained organizationally disparate, were neither planned, financed nor managed as a single whole and did not secure high end results. Concentration of management in ministries, trusts and associations took place, as a rule, at the cost of weakening the initiative of the rayon link and to its detriment -- which resulted in a significant depreciation of the role of territorial planning.

This practice frequently resulted in the noncoinciding, sometimes even opposing, interests of agricultural enterprises and associated sectors of industry and provided a "basis," so to speak, for their interest in increasing production of intermediate and not end products.

Similar problems were apparently also characteristic of other regions of the country, but they were perhaps most acute in Georgia. This was connected with the specific nature of our agriculture, its multisector nature.

Here is a very noteworthy example: The production of agricultural produce in little Abashskiy Rayon, with a total agricultural area of approximately 18,000 hectares, was managed by 8 different departments.

Here the work of the organizations under them was evaluated not by the overall results of the rayon's economic development but by the intradepartmental results achieved. They were even awarded bonuses, while the rayon as a whole failed to cope month after month and year after year with the plans for production and sale of produce to the state.

This practice had to be ended because it was increasingly slowing down the formation and efficient functioning of the agroindustrial complex. We cited the example of Abashskiy Rayon because it was right there that the reorganization began when, in 1974, an association was set up on the basis of the agricultural administration to manage the rayon's agriculture. It was subsequently transformed into an agricultural production association. It comprised kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm formations and all the services directly associated with agricultural production -- a rayon branch of the Georgian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, a reclamation and water resources administration, a state seed inspectorate and a station to combat animal diseases.

This was how the experiment began, with the aim of developing progressive new forms of managing agroindustrial integration on a rayon scale. A unified organ was set up, capable of competently managing all enterprises and organizations in agriculture, the processing industry and the sphere serving them, in order to overcome interdepartmental disparateness there in the rayon link and enhance the interest of all subdivisions and services in achieving high end results.

Initiative Enjoys Development

What, then, did this experiment give us? Above all, the organizational forms of the sector's management improved and party political and party organizational work was stepped up considerably. The cultivation of the main agricultural crops, primarily corn, was comprehensively mechanized in Abashskiy Rayon. Having secured great independence in planning, management and the distribution of financial and material resources, the people there developed and introduced quite bold but undoubtedly progressive forms of material work incentives for corn and vegetable growers, livestock raisers, workers in essential oil production and, particularly, machine operators. The structure and functions of the association itself were also gradually improved. But the chief thing is that Abashskiy Rayon confidently took the path of accelerated growth in the production and sales to the state of agricultural produce and of improving the efficiency of the sector as a whole.

Here are a few figures. Whereas 10 years ago the corn yield did not exceed 14 quintals per hectare, at the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan it had reached an average of 52 quintals. Grain production in the rayon almost trebled, and vegetable production increased 1,100 percent. Milk yields per cow and meat production and sales doubled. The growth in gross agricultural output in the rayon during the period 1974-1980 totaled 162 percent. There was a significant improvement in the profitability, the capital-output ratio and the capital-labor ratio on Abashskiy Rayon farms. And people there began earning twice as much as before.

Once one of the most backward rayons in the republic, for a number of recent years Abashskiy Rayon emerged a winner in the all-union socialist competition and was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner. And on last year's results a similar high award was conferred on the collective of the Abasha interfarm livestock-raising association.

If we speak of the main advantages of the forms and methods of running the economy which have been established in Abasha, we should note above all their trust toward the rayon's comprehensive economic and social development. The planning and management scheme developed there makes it possible better to see the development prospects of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex and of every farm and to coordinate the tasks being resolved in this link increasingly soundly with republic-wide tasks. The Abasha experience is also valuable to us in terms of its universality: It has turned out that such organizational restructuring is possible in practically every rayon of the republic. At first, when still at the expermimental stage, agriculture production associations were set up in 14 Georgian rayons. And as of this year this method of running the economy will be employed in all of the republic's rayons without exception.

This progressive method, it must be said, is being introduced very successfully. Take, for example, Makharadzevskiy Rayon, where the new form of managing all links of the agroindustrial complex has been operating since 1980. Here skillful use is made of the centralized funds set up in the rayon for the proportional and balanced development of the economy of all the enterprises and organizations belonging to the rayon agricultural production association. The association has constructed its own tea concentrate plant, which produces additional annual output worth R9 million as a result of more thorough processing of tea leaves, a microfactory processing 1,200 tons of high-grade tea leaves annually and a shop for the production of milk concentrate, which has made it possible to increase daily milk procurement by 5-6 tons. A construction materials combine constructed here is working on the basis of local raw materials, and this has made it possible to improve supplies to rayon construction sites and to ensure the repair of livestock-raising premises and other installations with its own construction materials.

In short, the practice of putting management questions in order at the microregional level -- at the level of administrative rayons -- is most convincingly demonstrating its vitality and its promising nature.

Naturally, we are backing the improvement of planning and management at a regional level by improving centralized leadership of the republic agroindustrial complex. For regional planning, as is known, represents unity of the territorial, sectorial, intersectorial and targeted program approaches to resolving the most important national economic tasks. To this end we combined the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Sovkhozes in the seventies. Then, too, a number of sectorial republic production associations were set up, such as the Gruzselkhozzagotovka agrarian, trade and industrial association. These measures also have an effect and help to optimize management of the development of our agroindustrial complex.

The republic Council of Ministers has now set up a special interdepartmental coordinating council for management of the agoindustrial complex headed by the deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers in charge of agriculture. We are also planning to elaborate a comprehensive targeted program to improve the management of this complex.

Nevertheless, the Georgian CP Central Committee is still not fully satisfied with the progress in introducing the form of management developed in Abashskiy Rayon. The reorganization is formal in nature in some places, and rayon agricultural production associations still do not everywhere monitor and direct the activities of all the enterprises and organizations associated with agricultural production.

Nor has there been widespread correct orientation of party raykoms: their responsibility has increased and, freed of many economic functions, they must now think more about the long term and about questions of selecting, placing and training cadres and improve purely party methods of influencing the rayon's economic machinery.

In short, we have both shortcomings and unresolved questions. We know about them and are seeking ways to resolve them.

Orientation on the End Result

In recent years the republic party organization has taken measures aimed at improving the distribution of production forces and, on this basis, substantially enhancing the economy of relatively weak regions of the republic, including rayons in the mountains and foothills. We no longer have the right to regard them as lacking economic prospects. For 34 percent of all our agricultural land, 67 percent of hayfields, approximately half the pasture and a considerable number of cattle, sheep and goats are concentrated in Georgia's mountainous zone. The goal set by the Georgian CP Central Committee may be formulated as follows: These rayons, too, must be made to work all-out. For the majority of them we have already adopted, in conjunction with the republic Council of Ministers, special resolutions defining the main directions of economic and social development and of enhancing the well-being of the population of our mountain rayons.

Not that the search for new, optimal forms and methods of management at a regional level is confined to agriculture. A very interesting experiment has been begun, for example, in the city of Poti. Here the party gorkom and the city soviet, following the example of other cities in the country, have drawn up a range of measures which help to make better use of local material, labour and financial resources, to broaden the gorispolkom's coordinating and monitoring functions and to strengthen the city budget in the interests of improving the cultural and domestic conditions of the city's working people. We are following the course of this experiment attentively, seeing it as a way to resolve our cities' socioeconomic problems, naturally with regard to the tasks facing the republic and the country as a whole.

The essence of what has been begun in Poti is in principle the same as in the Abasha experiment -- to eliminate departmental disparateness in the interests of achieving higher end results from the economic activity of the enterprises and organizations located in the cities, including those under union jurisdiction. We would like to see more interest in developing this useful initiative on the part of the corresponding union organs. For this is none other than the further development of the principles of democratic centralism in management which lie at the basis of party Central Committee and government resolutions on improving the economic machinery and enhancing the soviets' role in economic building.

The further industrialization of Georgia's regions is of decisive significance for accelerating the peace of their socioeconomic development. Today we are locating branches of our major industrial associations and enterprises in many rayons. This enables us not only to strengthen their economic potential but to make better and more rational use of the abundant manpower here.

This approach, the improvement of intersectorial proportions, constitutes one of the forms of improving regional planning and management and of optimally combining them with sectorial management.

It has to be said that the growth rate of industrial production in individual cities, rayons and autonomous formations has recently been exerting an increasingly substantial influence in the socioeconomic development rate of the republic as a whole. At a recent Georgian CP Central Committee plenum we set the task of ensuring that not only the republic as a whole but its individual regions are oriented toward achieving the average union level as regards the most important socioeconomic parameters on the basis of the accelerated development of production and labor productivity growth.

Another effective form of optimally combining sectorial and territorial planning which has become widespread here, but now at a higher regional level, is bilateral measures elaborated by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers jointly with union ministries. Such measures are already being implemented to develop enterprises in ferrous metallurgy and the chemical, motor vehicle, electrical equipment and other sectors of industry. This will undoubtedly affect the development of many of our administrative rayons and, ultimately, the further economic and social development of the Georgian SSR as one of our country's regions.

The improvement of regional planning and management in the republic is continuing. Of course, much work still lies ahead. But the experience that already exists convinces us that the republic party organization has taken the right direction.

Optimization of Management

The reorganization has now affected practically all levels of management. And it is particularly significant that it is being implemented on the basis of making the maximum use of recent scientific and technical achievements. Thus, targeted scientific and scientific-technical programs are already functioning in many sectors of the republic's national economy. More than 120 production and science-and-production associations are functioning successfully in industry. Automated management and planning systems have been created and are operating.

Here it is appropriate to recall the automated system for the management of grape gathering, transporting and processing processes -- the "Rtveli" automated control system -- which has elicited a big response in the country, was successfully tested in Telavskiy Rayon in the 10th 5-Year Plan and is now being introduced in other grape-growing rayons of Georgia. A similar system is also being developed for another leading sector of the republic's agriculture -- tea growing.

Such systems, like the "Georgia Regions-2000" targeted comprehensive scientific and technical program, which is being elaborated with a view to the long term, make it possible better to coordinate the interests of centralized management with the broad display of local initiative.

The recent Georgian CP Central Committee plenum discussed in detail the tasks of party organizations in concentrating efforts on further developing science and accelerating scientific and technical progress in the republic's national economy.

The reorganization and optimization of management are already contributing to the successful resolution of many important national economic tasks. Soviet Georgia has taken good, confident steps forward in recent years both in developing agriculture and in building up its industrial potential. This is confirmed by the award of a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to our republic for winning the all-union socialist competition for the ninth time in succession on the results of the first year of the 5-Year Plan.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has approved and supported in principle our many quests and initiatives. He pointed out at the jubilee festivities marking the Georgian SSR's 60th anniversary that "the country closely observes the interesting experiments being conducted in the republic" and emphasized that the system of management of the agroindustrial complex in the rayon link must be improved and developed.

This support imposes a high responsibility on us. And Georgia's party organization today sees it as its chief task to minimize in the very near future the discrepancy which still exists between the average union and republic indicators of economic development and, with regard to individual parameters, even to exceed the average union level. The basis for this is the steady, progressive development of all sectors of our economy, the strengthening of their material and technical base, the improvement of the most important national economic proportions and the intensification of social production by making better use of the existing potential and optimizing the sectorial and territorial organization of production.

EDITOR OUTLINES FUTURE ENERGY PROJECTS

PM010853 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 16 May 82 pp 247-258

[Gianni Corbi undated interview in Moscow with EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editor Aleksey F. Rumyantsev: "What Energy!"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- Question: Sometimes you Soviets give the impression that you believe somewhat fanatically in miracles, even political ones, ones concerning energy. Why?

Answer: It is true, we are optimists. That is because the USSR began to concern itself with transferring energy over large distances well before anyone else. Do not forget that Lenin's motto ("Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the entire country") has never been for us just a slogan. And do not forget that even before the last war we managed to unify the electrical system in the European area of Russia. Now we are about to unify the entire system nationwide by 1985. [Italian] national electric power board specialists talk about high leakage levels. They are exaggerating. According to our calculations, leakage by transmission even over very large distances does not exceed 15 percent. On the other hand there are numerous advantages. The USSR's territory covers eight time zones, which enables us to fully exploit downtime and low consumption periods. Furthermore, the flow of electrical energy is flexible and can be shifted at will, according to needs.

Question: You assert the need and advisability to create a European energy system -- from the Urals to Scotland. Do you realize that this would be a vast undertaking, much more demanding than the Siberian gas pipeline?

Answer: This idea is by no means new. Ever since 1975 we have been saying -- with an awareness of what it implies -- that we are ready to create such a unified system. The project is technologically possible and economically advantageous. The only real problems are of a political nature.

Question: The chairman of our National Nuclear Energy Committee, Umberto Colombo, says that it would be a dangerous folly to import electricity. What is your answer to that?

Answer: Naturally everyone is master of his own affairs. Personally, I am convinced that sooner or later economic rationale will impose this solution. I can list at least four good reasons for this to your Chairman Colombo: 1) It is more advantageous to have pure energy rather than raw materials needing transformation. Electricity is flexible and can be used when needed and moved easily. 2) It costs much less to convey electrical energy even thousands of kilometers than it does to construct gas pipelines. Even now it would be viable to transform our gas into energy and to convey that to the West. 3) From an ecological viewpoint it is better to burn coal and build nuclear power plants in our desert regions than in Europe's overpopulated areas. 4) Last, there is the guarantee of duration. Let us not forget that gas deposits, including ours, will be exhausted around 2000. What then? We must think about this in time. This is why we are building nine nuclear power plants with a total output of 24-25 gigawatts, thus tripling our capacity in this sector. This, too, is why we are completing a giant plant for the production of nuclear reactors, capable of manufacturing eight 1-gigawatt reactors a year, starting in 1985.

BRIEFS

TATAR SSR OIL EXTRACTION -- The 100 millionth ton of oil since the beginning of the 5-Year Plan was extracted in the Tatar ASSR field today. The oilmen of the autonomous republic achieve this high rate of extraction by applying the latest methods of work, the automation of wells and accelerated drilling of wells. Exploitation of six new deposits has begun since the beginning ot the 5-Year Plan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 May 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24-30 MAY REPORTED

LD290305/LD310134 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24-30 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 May

In Ryazanskaya Oblast sowing of spring crops -- early grains, annual grasses, buckwheat, millet, sugar beet, corn and potatoes -- was completed today. (0700 GMT)

Chelyabinskaya Oblast's farmers have sown spring crops on over 2 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

Farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast have completed sowing of grain crops. (1400 GMT)

In Kokchetavskaya Oblast wheat has been sown on 1.6 million hectares, which is over 80 percent of the total area. (1500 GMT)

25 May

Wheat sowing is underway on the second million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. Only a little over 200,000 hectares remain to be sown to this crop. (0130 GMT)

By today the area sown to grain crops in Kazakhstan has reached 22 million hectares, which is 78 percent of the plan. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the virgin-land oblasts are sowing over 1 million hectares per day. (0600 GMT)

Sowing in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast is ending today; it has been carried out on over 2 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

Spring crop sowing has been completed in Aktyubinskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Uralskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts. In Chimkentskaya Oblast cotton has been sown on 126,000 hectares, which is 8,000 hectares above plan. (1330 GMT)

26 May

In fulfilling the food program's aim of higher yields, over 1 million hectares in Kokchetavskaya Oblast have been sown with new promising varieties of grain crops, and mineral fertilizers have been applied. (0204 GMT)

Kurganskaya Oblast's farmers have completed sowing of spring wheat; the sown areas cover over 1 million hectares. More than half the areas are taken up with promising high-yield varieties. (0600 GMT)

Sowing of corn ended today in Tamboskaya Oblast; 250,000 hectares have been sown. (0800 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirgizia have completed sowing of corn for grain; 50,000 hectares have been allotted to this crop. (1000 GMT)

Wheat has been sown on 433,000 hectares in Tyumenskaya Oblast. Omskaya Oblast's machine operators have sown more than 1 million hectares, which is two-thirds of the grain area. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of a new type of barley called Favorit has been completed in Belorussia. The new variety was developed by Czechoslovak specialists and yielded 50 quintals per hectare during exacting tests. (1300 GMT)

In Georgia, 40,000 hectares of annual agricultural crops and vines have suffered from heavy rainstorms and hail. According to preliminary data, over 200,000 tons of the autumn grape harvest have been lost. Despite the capricious weather, tea growers in western Georgia have collected over 40,000 tons of raw materials since the start of the season. (1330 GMT)

In Vologodskaya Oblast, 1,800 powerful tractors, or 9 percent of the total, are laid up becuase of lack of spare parts. (2040 GMT)

27 May

Kazakhstan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have completed wheat sowing, over 15 million hectares were sown. (0600 GMT)

Despite the belated and unstable arrival of spring, Saratovskaya Oblast's farmers have sown early grain crops on over 3 million hectares. Large tracts have been sown to sunflower, sugar beet and corn. Sowing of millet, vegetables and potatoes is nearing completion. Millet occupies 300,000 hectares in the oblast (0805 GMT)

Sowing has been completed on the rice fields of Uzbekistan, which have been expanded by 6,000 hectares. (1750 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, sowing of grain crops is in progress on the fourth million hectares. (1800 GMT)

28 May

Tomskaya Oblast's farmers have completed sowing of grain and pulse crops. Potato planting has been completed in Orlovskaya Oblast. Gorkovskaya Oblast's farmers are finishing corn sowing on the final hectares. (0400 GMT)

29 May

The first to complete sowing of grain crops in Irkutskaya Oblast are farmers of Usolskiy Rayon. Using the Ipatovskiy method, they have sown 50,000 hectares. (000 GMT)

A high stable yield in unfavorable conditions in Kamchatka is guaranteed by a system of land husbandry developed by workers at the oblast agricultural experimental station. The introduction of organic fertilizers, (60)-80 tons per hectare, makes the soil productive. A number of farms specializing in potatoes, the main crop there, obtain 150-200 quintals to the hectare per annum. (0000 GMT)

Farmers of Omskaya Oblast are completing sowing at good speed. To date, wheat, barley and oats take up almost 2 million hectares. (0400 GMT)

Farms of North Ossetiya completed sowing corn. Only high quality seeds have been used. (0600 GMT)

Grain crops are being sown on the final areas in Altayskiy Kray; wheat, barley and oats occupy almost 4 million hectares. Sowing of grain crops is to be completed in the next 2 days as planned. Sowing work also started on millet and buckwheat fields, whose area is being increased to almost 200,000 hectares this year. (1500 GMT)

Procurement of fodder begun in the Ukraine. The first crop of lucerne is being cut. Rapeseed and green rye are being mown. Early silage is being laid. Harvesting of vetch-oat mixtures, as well as barley, oats and peas -- which are growing well -- is drawing near. The acreage of the latter, as well as of root crops, was increased considerably this year. This should make it possible to reach the planned increase in fodder procurement of 30 percent over last year. (1500 GMT)

30 May

Khakasskaya farmers completed wheat sowing; it was carried out on about 200,000 hectares. (0000 GMT)

To date more than 120 million hectares has been put under grain. Sowing was completed in Udmurtskaya. Grain sowing is nearing completion in Tuvinskaya. (1500 GMT)

Chelyabinskaya farms ended spring sowing -- almost 2.5 million hectares was done. (1800 GMT)

DATA RELEASED ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

26 May Report

LD261316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Last week's sowing was a record. Altogether in the country over that period spring crops were sown on 27.5 million hectares -- that is, more than in any previous period. Altogether since the start of sowing, spring crops were sown on over 119 million hectares. Mass work was conducted by machine operators of the Kazakh virgin lands and Siberia. Much was sown during the week by farms of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Novosibirskaya, Tomskaya Oblasts and Altayskiy Kray. Almost 5 million hectares were sown to pulse crops. More of them were sown than at this time last year in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Moldavia.

In eastern parts of the country sowing of buckwheat continues. In the North Caucasus and Ukraine this work was completed. Plans were overfulfilled for sowing buckwheat in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Khmelnitskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Lipetskaya, Gorkovskaya Oblasts and the Tatar ASSR. Among those lagging behind are Poltavskaya, Volynskaya and Kiyevskaya Oblasts. Almost 2 million hectares were sown to millet, which is considerably more than last year. Millet sowing is proceeding rapidly on the Don, Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Kustanayskaya Oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country fulfilled the plan for sowing corn for grain. However in Georgia, autonomous republics of the North Caucasus and in the Central-Chernozem Zone, this work is continuing. On most plantations corn for grain is being grown by industrial techniques. Without manual labor sunflowers are also being grown on most areas. On almost all plantations using this crop, healthy shoots have appeared. Planting of potatoes, vegetables, sowing of soya, rape and other fodder crops is continuing in the country.

As we were told by chief agronomist of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, (Nikolay Sidorenko), tending crops is going on everywhere, and they are receiving mineral fertilizers. Farmers are carrying out this work with special care in order to obtain, this year, the first results of implementation of the Food Program approved by the May CPSU Central Committee plenum. At the same time as sowing and tending the crops, haymaking is in progress. In the south of the country the first grain-harvesting combines appeared in the grain fields. The farmers are already preparing soil for the harvest of 1983. Fallow land has been turned over on almost 10 million hectares. This work is going much better than last year. The plan for fallow plowing has been fulfilled by farms of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray.

Agriculture Official's Report

LD282238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0908 GMT 28 May 82

["The 1982 Sowing Campaign," by Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, deputy director of the Main Directorate of Grain Crops in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Excerpt] According to data issued by the USSR's Central Statistical Administration, by 24 May the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown grain crops on 119 million hectares including grain crops and pulses without corn on 71 million hectares. During the past week spring grain crops were sown on 27.5 million hectares.

Mass sowing of spring grain crops is continuing at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country's eastern areas. High protein pulses have been sown on 86 percent of the planned areas. More of these crops have been sown this year than last at the farms in the Ukraine SSR, Belorussia and Moldavia.

Almost one-half of the buckwheat sowing plan has been fulfilled, farms in Khmel Nitskiyskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Lipetskaya, Gorkovskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts and also in the Bashkir ASSR and Tatar ASSR have sown more of this valuable groat crop this year than last. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Poltavaskaya Volhynskaya, Kiyevskaya, Tulskaya, Voronezhskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts are lagging in their sowing of this crop.

Rice farms are completing their sowing of rice. The plan for sowing corn has been overfulfilled. Sowing of sunflowers is being completed; vigorous and full shoots have been obtained on almost 4 million hectare. Sowing of soya is in progress. In the southern section of the country -- that is, in the Central Asian republics, most farms in Moldavia, Kazakhstan, Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Crimea, Odessa, Nikolayevskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts -- sowing of soya has already been completed. Sowing of sugar beet has virtually been completed. Potatoes have been planted on 90 percent of the planned areas. Vegetable crops have been sown on over 1 million hectares.

Perennial uncovered and covered grasses have been sown on 8 million hectares; 2 million hectares more than was sown by this date last year. However, the pace of sowing covered grasses at the Kolkhozes Sovkhozes in number of oblasts in the northwestern, east Siberian, west Siberian and central regions is low: 31-78 percent of the sowing plan has been fulfilled here. Cutting of sown and natural grasses has started in 10 union republics. More than 800,000 tons of hay has been procured. This is slightly more than had been done by this date last year. Procurement of haylage and the preparation of vitamin grass meal is also in progress. The farms of the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia and a number of other union republics are conducting the procurement of fodders at a faster pace than last year.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration Data by 15 May the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had plowed one half of the lands that had been left to fallow: this is one-third more than was plowed by this time last year. The plan for plowing clean fallows has been fulfilled by the farms of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Tambovskaya, Rostovskaya Oblasts and Tatar ASSR are close in completing this work. This is very important work and for the specialists of the farms it is necessary to devote daily attention to it.

INCREASE NOTED IN KAZAKHSTAN GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD011154 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Alma-Ata, 1 Jun (OANA-TASS) -- A substantial increase in the production of grain for food and fodder and also of fodder for stockbreeding in Kazakhstan will be ensured by the implementation of the comprehensive scientific programme Solontsiy. It envisages the reclamation of over two million hectares of land containing excessive quantities of salt in 1981-1985. The programme has been worked out by scientists of Kazakhstan's Academy of Sciences.

As shown by production experiments, reclaimed salty lands can yield good harvest of perennial grasses and even wheat. This year already peasants have cultivated over a quarter of a million hectares of such land.

24 comprehensive programmes for the intensification of agricultural production have been worked out in Kazakhstan, including "Grain" fodder, "Rice," "Milk," "Beef," "Mutton," "Wool" and "Fertility." Thus, under the "Grain" programme this spring 2.5 million hectares of land have been sown for the first time with intensive varieties of wheat.

The effectiveness of the scientific programmes has been shown by the soil protection system of agriculture suggested by a group of Kazakhstan scientists. It completely eliminated wind erosion of virgin land and improved the harvest yield of strong and hard wheat by three or four metric centners, ensuring stable grain production.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON CROP-SOWING SITUATION

LD012350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports that, at the beginning of summer, spring crops occupy almost 78 million hectares and farmers of a majority of rayons of the republic have completed sowing. Mass sowing is in progress in the grain fields of eastern Siberia, where for the last week it has been cold, with snow in places. Despite the bad weather, the farmers have carried out their work in an organized manner and have been able to sow on 500,000 hectares more than by the same time last year. In the Far East mass sowing of soya is in progress. In many rayons of the RSFSR planting of potatoes and vegetables is continuing.

The tending of crops is underway. RSFSR farmers are taking measures in order to grow a good harvest and also to make a worthy contribution to the food program this year.

At farm units of many rayons the summer grazing and pasture season [lagerno-pastbishchnyy sezon] has started in an organized fashion.

Harvesting machines have been taken out onto the haymaking lands in the Central-Chernozem Zone. Mass harvesting of fodder is underway in Krasnodarskiy Kray, in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus and in Dovetskaya Oblast.

SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN SALES PLEDGE REPORTED

PM271609 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 May carries on page 1, under the headline "Success Comes to the Skillful" an 800-word report by A. Vorotnikov on agricultural work in Saratovskaya Oblast, which concludes as follows: "This year the farmers of Saratovskaya Oblast have to sow 4.6 million hectares with grain and fodder crops. They have the potential to complete the sowing rapidly and to achieve good standards. This will help them to fulfill more successfully their pledges to sell the state 3.45 million tons of grain."

MOLDAVIAN LEADER DESCRIBES CROP-GROWING PLANS

LD211400 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Kishinev, 31 May, TASS -- "Good conditions have been created in Moldavia for successfully carrying out the Food Program set forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the May plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee," Semen Grossu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communsit Party of Moldavia, told TASS. "These conditions are a result of the effectiveness of the agrarian policy of the Soviet state, a result of its invariable care for the development of the countryside and of the mutual assistance of and interaction between all union republics of our country. All this added together has helped make Moldavia one of the Soviet Union's major granaries."

"Territorially, our republic is small," Semen Grossu went on. "Nevertheless, it annually supplies Soviet people with almost one million tons of vegetables, nearly one million tons of fruits and one million or so tons of grapes as well as a considerable amount of meat, milk, eggs and other products. We take in over three million tons of grain and produce over 1,500 million tins of canned food. But this is already not enough today."

"To increase the efficiency of agriculture and its productivity a record 3.6 billion roubles in capital investments have been allocated to this economic sector in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). This will help make agriculture's material and technological foundation even stronger, deepen the processes of specialisation and large-scale concentration of production under way there, and make interaction between agriculture and the processing industry even more closer. The state will in these five years hand over to peasants another 120,000 hectares of irrigated lands, some 50,000 tractors, harvesters and other farm machines," Semen Grossu said.

"We place special hopes," the Moldavian leader continued, "on the development of the agro-industrial complex currently uniting over 300 inter-farm agricultural associations which account for three-fourths of the republic's total agricultural output."

Semen Grossu said that in accordance with the plan, Moldavia is to grow as many as some five million tons of grapes, fruits and vegetables a year already by 1985. In the period between 1981 and 1985, average annual gross output in agriculture, where the stress is on livestock breeding, will grow by 22 per cent as compared with the previous five years (1976-1980).

FERTILIZER SUPPLY FAILURES POINTED OUT

PM280747 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 23 May carries on page 2, under the headline "Debt to the Fields," a 1,200-word "Economic Review" by Ye. Leontyeva on shortcomings in the work of enterprises in the charge of the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, set up in the late 1980. In the first quarter of this year, Leontyeva writes, "15 of the 42 enterprises producing nitrogenous fertilizers failed to fulfill the delivery plans. That represents 112,000 tons of output over which kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now sounding the alarm. And 9 of the 29 enterprises supplying phosphorus fertilizers proved unequal to their task and were responsible for a shortfall of 22,000 tons. Also 6 of the 9 potassium plants failed to fulfill the delivery plan, in their turn failing to supply grain growers with 188,000 tons of fertilizers." Railroad workers are letting down the fertilizer suppliers by not assigning them enough freight cars but, Leontyeva notes, "the sector has plenty of shortcomings of its own." Among these she mentions frequent equipment breakdowns due to poor maintenance; violations of the state standards so that low-concentration, overly moist and acid fertilizers are often delivered to farms; and the underloading of freight cars. Leontyeva also complains of the "far from perfect standard of agrochemical services" in the countryside, which results in "low effectiveness of fertilizers."

BRIEFS

FOOD PROGRAM BROCHURE -- The Political Literature Publishing House issued a mass-edition brochure: "The USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 and Measures To Implement It: Materials of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum." The brochure includes an information report on the plenum and the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The plenum's decision on the draft Food Program is published. The USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 is published. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and also the decision of the AUCCTU confirmed by the plenum of the party Central Committee are included. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

COSMOS-1372 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 1 JUNE

LD020714 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite, Cosmos-1372, on Tuesday for continuing outer space exploration.

Initial period of revolution -- 89.6 minutes. Maximum distance from earth's surface -- 277 kilometres. Minimum distance -- 258 kilometres. Inclination of orbit -- 65 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

EARTH TREMOR IN CENTRAL ASIA REPORTED

LD011044 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- An earth tremor has occurred on the territory of Central Asia on Monday, 19 hours 48 minutes, Moscow time. According to the Dushanbe seismic station, the epicentre was near the town of Isfara, the strength of the tremor there reached 5 points, while in Kanibadam -- 2-3 points. The tremor reached some areas of Kirgizia and Uzbekistan. There are neither casualties nor destructions.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV BOOK

PM010955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed review of book by D.F. Ustinov: "We Serve the Motherland"]

[Text] The creation the the mighty, invincible Soviet Armed Forces standing guard over the great gains of October and of real socialism is a historic achievement of the Communist Party and Soviet state. Only our revolution's ability to resolutely defend itself enabled it to hold out against the frenzied onslaught of the forces of world imperialism and reaction during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. And today the combat might of the Soviet army and Navy is a reliable guarantee of peace and the people's security.

And it is therefore no accident that both within our country and far beyond it enormous interest is now being displayed in the heroic history of the Soviet Army and Navy and their combat traditions, the principles of their organization and structure, their technical equipment and Soviet servicemen's life and combat training. The new book by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, (Footnote): D.F. Ustinov. "We Serve the Motherland and the Cause of Communism" ["Sluzhim Rodine, Delu Kommunizma"] Moscow, Military Literature publishing house, 1982) which examines topical problems of the defense of the socialist fatherland and military building, the Soviet Armed Forces' tasks and the Communists Party's military policy, accords in the best possible way with this public interest.

The book provides scientific substantiation of the objective need to defend the gains of socialism, shows the nationwide nature of this defense and emphasizes that it accords with the working masses' fundamental vital interests. It is for precisely this reason that our army is invincible and the socialist state's defense might is indestructible. The sociopolitical foundation of the country's defense capability and the combat might of our armed forces consists of the close cooperation of all classes and social groups, all nations and ethnic groups of our country in a great cause -- the building of communism -- and in a new historical community of people -- the Soviet people.

By creating material and spiritual values by their selfless labor and ensuring the constant growth of our country's powerful economic and scientific and technical potential Soviet people are creating favorable conditions for the consolidation of the Soviet state's defense capability.

"In whatever sector of communist building a Soviet person may work," D.F. Ustinov writes, "he is making his contribution to the consolidation of the motherland's might and is taking part one way or another in the resolution of tasks connected with the defense of the socialist fatherland."

All the defense measures of the party and state are based on the people's unanimous support, generating mass initiative and creativity. The nationwide nature of the defense of the socialist fatherland was manifested particularly graphically during the Great Patriotic War, when the servicemen's heroism on the front and Soviet people's strenuous labor in the rear merged into a single mighty torrent of people's forces which secured victory over a powerful and perfidious enemy.

The Soviet state and the other socialist community countries firmly and unswervingly steer a course of struggle for peace and the peoples' security and are doing everything to avert a nuclear catastrophe. In his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed our country's readness to take specific actions to promote the preservation and consolidation of peace, disarmament and the strengthening of detente. The new Soviet peace proposals have been met with approval by the world public.

However, the United States and its NATO allies are cranking up the arms race, embarking on the path of overt confrontation and nurturing aggressive plans against our motherland.

The United States' aggressiveness is manifested in its most concentrated form in the Pentagon's military-strategic concepts.

Today, the book notes, high vigilance is particularly necessary with respect to the intrigues of international reaction and aggression. These forces have powerful modern means of attack, an enormous economic, scientific, technical and military potential, large manpower and natural resources.

A large part of the book is devoted to the CPSU's leadership of the defense of the Soviet state and of the USSR Armed Forces. The author shows that the leadership of Lenin's party is the main source of the strength and invincibility of our army and navy. The party exercises daily leadership of military building. It elaborates military doctrine, leads the armed forces, and directs the development of Soviet military science and military art.

Under present conditions the party's role in leading military building is increasing steadily. This, the author writes, is caused by a number of factors: primarily by the increased complexity of the tasks connected with the organization of the defense of the socialist fatherland under the conditions of the existence of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction. Great significance is also attached to the qualitative changes taking place in the armed forces and military matters as whole. The growth of the party's leading role in military building is also caused by the growth of the moral-political factor in warfare and the expansion of the international tasks of the Soviet state and its armed forces in defending socialism's gains.

"The Soviet Armed Forces' outstanding victories over the enemies of the socialist fatherland," the author concludes, "and the present qualitative state of the army and navy graphically and convincingly confirm the decisive significance of the CPSU's leadership of military building. This wise leadership is a reliable guarantee of the Soviet Union's indestructible defense might and the armed forces' constant combat capability and combat readiness."

The book under review reveals the historical function of the Soviet Armed Forces and describes the Soviet army as an army of a new type, a socialist army of all the people in the full sense of the word. That is expressed in its social class and national composition, in the vital, indivisible unity of the army and the people and in the tasks which the army performs, which are close and comprehensible to the broadest working masses, according with their fundamental aspirations and interests. Our army's nature can be characterized by the servicemen's sociopolitical cohesiveness, communist ideological commitment and political maturity and the fraternal friendship of the servicement who are the sons of different Soviet peoples.

Our army is called upon to safeguard the gains of October, our truly popular power and our genuinely democratic system against all enemies. This lofty function is what radically and fundamentally distinguishes it from bourgeois armies. The armies of the capitalist countries are antipopular armies. The Soviet Armed Forces are an inalienable part of the people. They live the same life as the people. Their improvement proceeds in step with the development and improvement of the entire system of socialist social relations.

The author notes that under present conditions the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role is increasing. Our army has become a wise school for the political, combat and moral education of young people, a school of courage, industry, collectivism, organization and discipline. This is a distinguishing feature of a socialist army, which serves the people, the ideals of freedom, justice and humanism and the cause of peace and progress.

Our glorious Soviet Armed Forces possess a powerful combat potential. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev figuratively put it, this potential is a firm fusion of a high equipment level, military skill and indestructible morale. The book describes how this potential is used to improve the servicemen's combat might and increase their combat readiness -- that pinnacle of troops' military skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war.

The need for the constant improvement of the armed forces' combat might is dictated by the growth of imperialism's aggressiveness, its military preparations, the nature and features of a possible war and above all the increased importance of the time factor. Combat readiness, the author points out is an exceptionally broad, complex and multifaceted concept. It has an absolutely definite content for each level of the structure of the armed forces and for each military collective and serviceman.

Great attention is paid in the book to the development of Soviet military science and Soviet military art. Marxism-Leninism is the firm ideological-theoretical and methodological basis of Soviet military science. Only on that basis is it possible to determine correctly the nature and features of wars and military building and problems of preparing and conducting combat operations. Marxism-Leninism serves as a correct compass in resolving all topical problems of military matters and in determining the main avenues of the development of our military theory and practice. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev makes a great contribution to Soviet military science.

Examining various aspects of military building, the author focuses the reader's attention on the role of man in armed combat. The book cites L.I. Brezhnev's statement that "...However high the army's equipment level, the man who has mastered equipment to perfection remains the main, determining force in the army. This is particularly important now in the nuclear missile age, when the destiny of war will be resolved by people who have mastered weapons and combat equipment, are morally and physically tempered and are boundlessly devoted to the motherland, party and people." This conclusion, the book's author stresses, is a creative development of the Marxist-Leninist view of the correlation between man and military equipment applied to specific present-day historical conditions.

Man, with his professional, moral, psychological and physical qualities, occupies the predominant position with respect to equipment at any degree of its development, the author concludes.

The harmonious system of party political work in the army and navy -- a system verified by combat experience and peacetime practice -- occupies a prominent place in improving the troops' combat readiness and in their combat training. The book pays warranted attention to it. The author shows its main directions aimed at shaping in servicemen communist conviction and loyalty to the motherland and their military duty. Here the book notes that the further improvement of party political work depends on focusing the coordinated efforts of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations on the solution of the tasks stemming from the requirements of the 26th party congress.

The minister writes with great warmth about military party organizations, which are the political nucleus and cementing force of the units and subunits. The standard and success of party political work in the armed forces depends largely on their activeness and militancy.

The book under review also touches on many other problems of military building. In particular the marshal writes of the role and function of the officer corps which is worthily carrying on the traditions of heroism and glory and loyally serving the motherland and the people. The book also speaks of the need to raise vigilance, without which there can be no high combat readiness. Constant vigilance must be inherent in every Soviet serviceman. Many pages in the book are devoted to substantiating the need to improve the efficiency of troop control, to study military matters in a real way, as Lenin demanded, to improve the forms and methods of servicemen's training and to the ability to plan and strengthen military discipline in every way.

The USSR Armed Forces are fulfilling their great historical mission to defend the gains of socialism and the cause of peace and social progress in close union with the fraternal armies of the socialist community countries. The book describes the Warsaw Pact organization as a strictly defensive alliance created to defend the socialist countries against aggressive encroachments by imperialism and shows further ways of strengthening that combat brotherhood in arms -- the socialist community armies.

The book by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, contains a popular scientific survey of the building of our armed forces and the party's military policy and the topical tasks of the defense of our Soviet fatherland. It is aimed at a broad readership.

SHKADOV ATTENDS MILITARY RELATED EVENTS

VUZ Panel Session

PM260825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 82 p 4

[Lt Col A. Garavskiy report: "Improving the Training of Officer Cadres"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions training and methods council has been held. Its participants heard a report by Lt Gen Engr I. Lykov, acting chief of the USSR Defense Ministry main directorate for military training establishments, on tasks to improve the quality and effectiveness of education and general military training of students and pupils, and a report by Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, on ways and methods of tightening up individual work in the ideological, political and moral education of pupils and students.

Taking part in the discussion of the reports were: Marshal of Tank Troops O. Losik, chief of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Tank Troops Military Academy; Col Gen (Avn) G. Dolnikov, deputy commander in chief of the air forces for VUZes and chief of air forces VUZes; Vice Adm Engr A. Sarkisov, chief of the Sevastopol Higher Naval Engineering establishment; and others.

Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for cadres, addressed the training and methods council session.

Procuracy Jubilee Meeting

PM010915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Celebration"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of personnel of the Main Military Procuracy and of the military procuracies of the branches of the armed forces, the Moscow Military District, Moscow Air Defense District and Moscow Garrison, celebrating the 60th anniversary of Soviet Procuracy, was held in the M.V. Frunze central house of the Soviet Army. A report was delivered by Justice Col Gen A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor.

The meeting was attended by Army Gen I. Shkadov, USSR deputy minister of defense; V. Abolentsev and S. Shishkov, USSR deputy general prosecutors; Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and executives from the CPSU Central Committee and a number of ministries and departments.